

MARINE CORPS
RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA

SERIES 2036







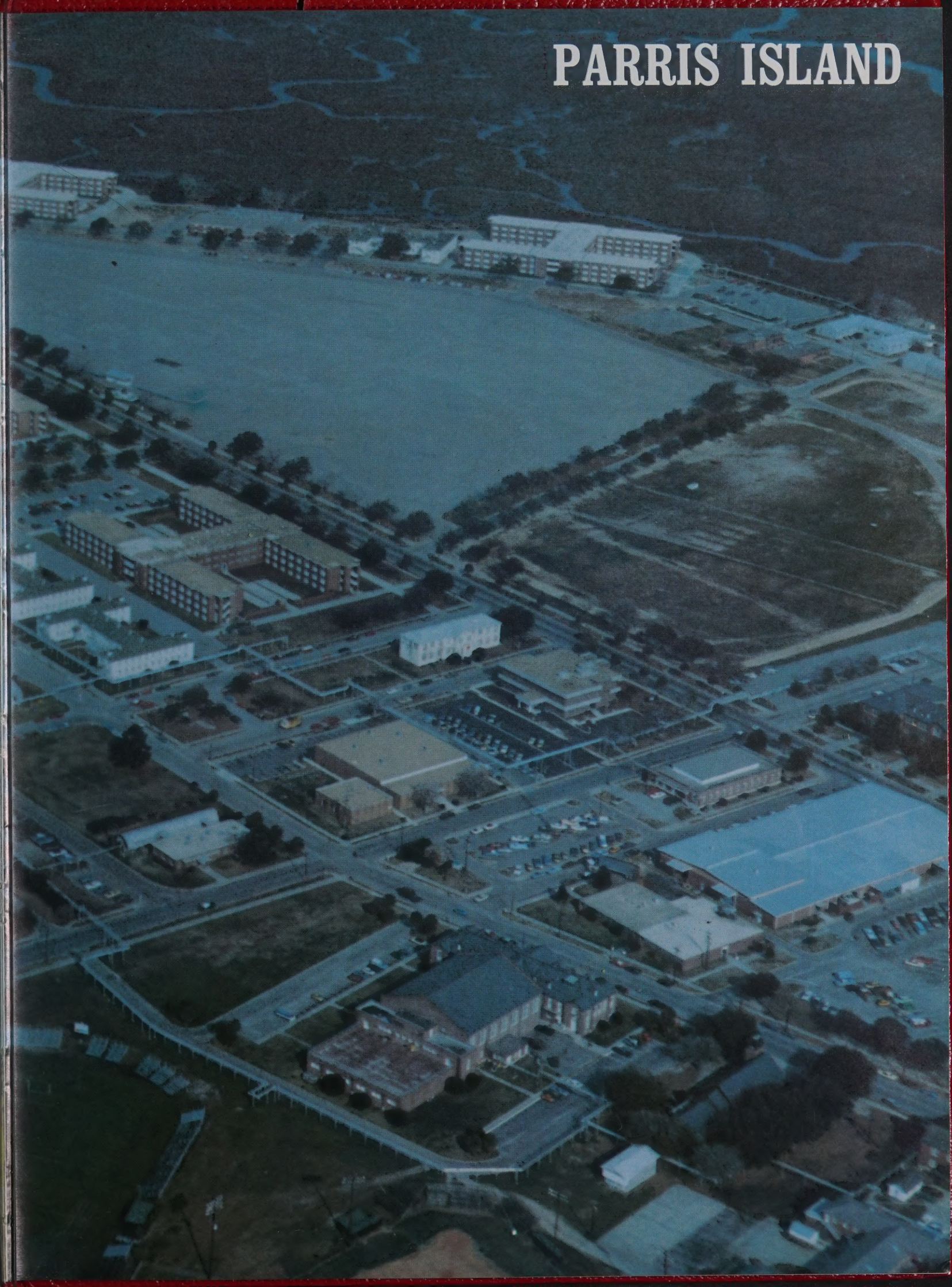
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT

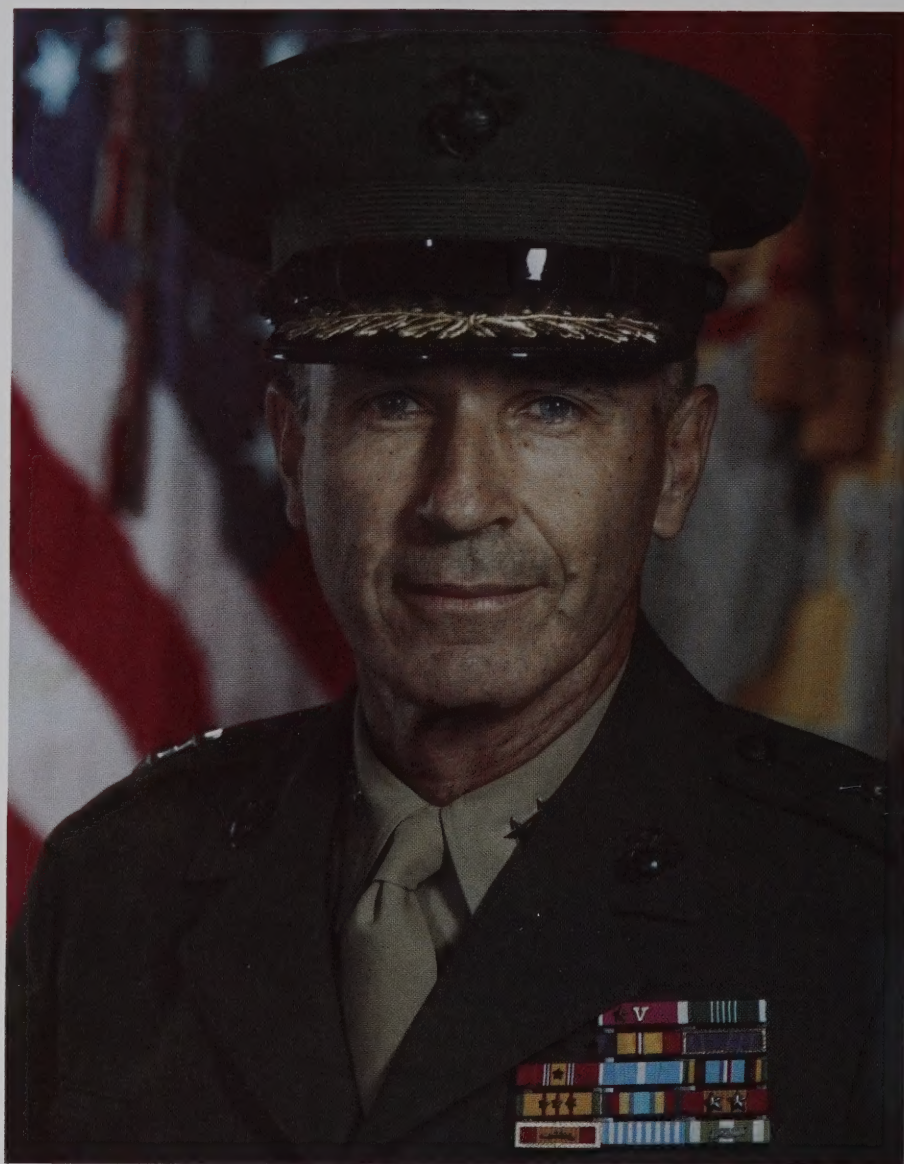


**PARRIS ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA**



PARRIS ISLAND





MAJOR GENERAL JAMES J. MCMONAGLE COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT DEPOT

Major General James J. McMonagle assumes command of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, after serving as the Assistant Depot Commander, Marines Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California.

General McMonagle was born February 18, 1932, in San Antonio, Texas. He attended Central Catholic High school in San Antonio and graduated from there in 1949. He subsequently attended the University of Notre Dame and upon graduation, received a B.S. degree in Physics. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve through the NROTC Program in 1953.

After completing instruction in the 25th Special Basic Course at The Basic School, Quantico, Virginia, he was assigned successively to the 3d Marine Division in Japan, to the 1st Marine Division in Korea and, later, at Camp Pendleton, California, where he served tours as rifle platoon commander, assistant S-3 and rifle company commander.

He augmented into the regular establishment during July 1955. In 1956, he attended the Communication Officers' Course and was subsequently transferred to the 2nd Marine Division where he served in the Republic of Lebanon when U.S. Forces were requested to assist in quelling the 1958 crisis.

After being promoted to captain, he was ordered to duty aboard the USS Des Moines (CA-134) as the Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment. At that time the Des Moines was the Sixth Fleet Flagship and was homeported at Villefranche, France. He was later transferred to Quantico where he served as an instructor at the Instructor Training School and attended the Amphibious Warfare School. While at Quantico, he was promoted to major.

Following graduation, he reported to the 1st Marine Division for duty and, shortly thereafter, was assigned to the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton,

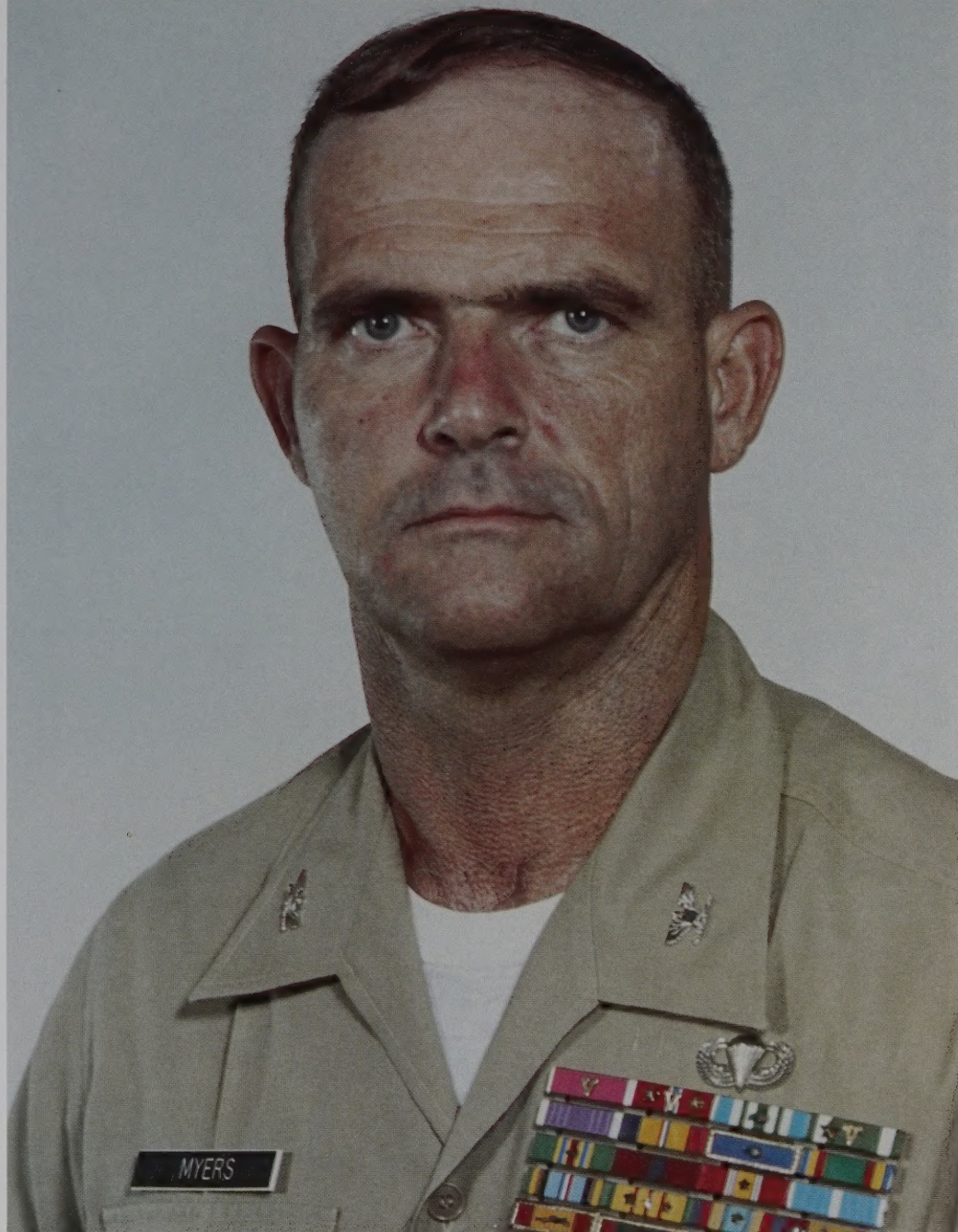
California. In July 1966, he was transferred to Oxford, Mississippi, where he served as the Marine Officer Instructor at the University of Mississippi.

In August 1968, General McMonagle joined the 3d Marine Division in the Republic of Vietnam. He served as S-4, 3d Marines, and after promotion to lieutenant colonel, was assigned duty as the Regimental Executive Officer, 3d Marines and as the Commanding Officer, 2d Battalion, 3d Marines. For his service in Vietnam, he was awarded the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" and gold star in lieu of a second award. After Vietnam he served a tour of duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., in the G-1 Division as Special Assistant for JCS Matters.

He returned to Quantico in February 1972. While there he served as S-3 of The Basic School, Assistant Director and Director of the Amphibious Warfare School, and Commanding Officer, Headquarters Battalion. Between assignments at Quantico, he attended the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

In May 1975, he was ordered to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy where he served as the Special Assistant and Marine Corps Aide. During his tour of duty he was promoted to colonel. He was reassigned to Headquarters Marine Corps in June 1976, serving successively as Ground Colonel's Monitor and Head, Officer Assignment Branch. While serving in the latter assignment, he was selected for promotion to brigadier general in February 1979. He was advanced to that grade in March 1979 and assigned duty as the Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, FMF, Pacific, on Okinawa. In May 1980, he was assigned as the Assistant Depot Commander, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. Major General McMonagle was promoted to his current grade on June 7, 1982.

Major General McMonagle is married to the former Carol Cogan of Rye, New York. They have three sons, Richard, Robert and David.



COLONEL DONALD J. MYERS COMMANDING OFFICER, RECRUIT TRAINING REGIMENT

Colonel Donald J. MYERS initially entered the Marine Corps in 1953 and underwent recruit training at Parris Island. After four years in the infantry he received an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy. Upon graduation from Annapolis in 1961, he attended the Basic School at Quantico, Virginia, and then served as a Platoon Commander at Officers Candidate School for several months.

He was assigned to the Second Marine Division in September 1962, where he served in the First Battalion, Sixth Marines as a Platoon Commander for a rifle platoon, 106RR platoon and 81MM mortar platoon. He was also the Executive Officer for D Company, and the Commanding Officer of C Company. In 1964, he was ordered to Vietnam where he was the senior advisor for a Vietnamese infantry battalion in I Corps. He returned to the Basic School in 1966, as a platoon commander and a tactics instructor until 1967. He was then assigned as a student at the Army Advanced Infantry Course at Fort Benning, Georgia. In 1968, he returned to Vietnam as the Company Commander of H Company, Second Battalion, Third Marines and the S-3 for the same battalion.

In 1969, Colonel MYERS was assigned to Marine Barracks, 8th and I, where he served as the Operations Officer until 1973, when he attended the University of Virginia for a Masters Degree in Counselor Education. In December, 1973, he received orders to the Defense Supply Agency as the Aide to the Director.

In 1976, he was transferred to the Command and Staff College, MCDEC, Quantico, Virginia where he served concurrently as the Academic Supervisor,

Administrative Officer, Faculty Advisor, Strategy Instructor and Coordinator for Military Fundamentals. While assigned to the college, he earned a post graduate degree in Education from the University of Virginia.

He attended the Naval War College in 1978. Upon completion of the War College he was assigned to Korea on the Joint Staff. While there he wrote and directed a movie on the history, missions, organization, and status of the Korean Armed Forces. He also conducted a study on the Special Forces and their mission, roles, organization, location, arms and equipment.

In 1980, he returned to the Second Marine Division and was initially assigned as the Plans Officer, G-3, and subsequently as Executive Officer, Sixth Marine Regiment. On 1 May 1981, he assumed command of First Battalion, Second Marines. The battalion was the first unit to participate in Unit Deployment from the Second Marine Division. It deployed to Okinawa and was attached to the Fourth Marines from 8 October 1981 to 8 April 1982. He assumed command of the Recruit Training Regiment on 21 May 1982.

Colonel MYERS' decorations include the Legion of Merit with Combat "V", three Bronze Stars with Combat "V", two Navy Commendation Medals with Combat "V", two Joint Service Commendation Medals, the Purple Heart, two Presidential Unit Citations, Navy Unit Commendation, two Meritorious Unit Commendations, Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with one bronze and three silver stars and numerous campaign and service awards.

Colonel MYERS is married to the former Grace Marie Salino. They have three children: Kim, 20; Don, 19; and Michelle, 14.



SERGEANT MAJOR A.R. AGUILAR **SERGEANT MAJOR, U.S. MARINE CORPS**

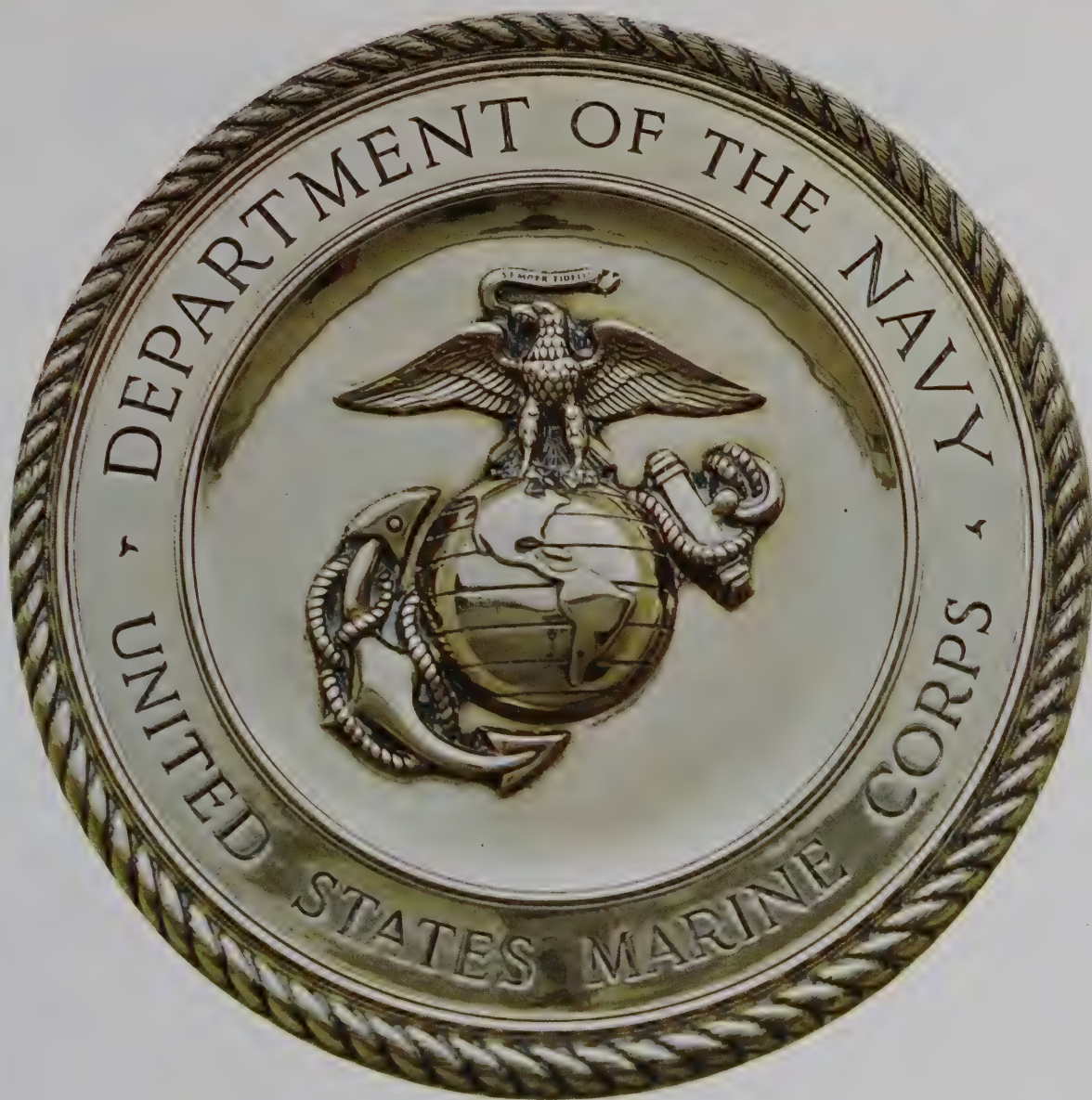
SgtMaj Aguilar entered the Marine Corps in September of 1958 and underwent recruit training at MCRD, San Diego, CA. He has served with both the First and Third Marine Divisions. During his career, he has served a tour as Drill Instructor at Parris Island with "B" Co., First Recruit Training Battalion. He was also a member of the Inspector-Instructor Staff in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as well as an Infantry Tactics Instructor at the Infantry Training School, Camp Pendleton, California. Additionally, SgtMaj Aguilar has served two tours with Marine Guard Detachments at Atsugi, Japan and Concord, California.

SgtMaj Aguilar saw two tours of combat duty in the Republic of Vietnam, serving with "E" Co., Second Bn, Fifth Marine Regiment, and "L" Co, Third Bn, First Marine Regiment, First Marine Division. During these tours he served as a Platoon Guide, Platoon Sergeant, and Platoon Commander.

Among his decorations and awards are: The Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citation with two stars, Meritorious Unit Citation, Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal with seven stars and the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star.

Prior to reporting to Parris Island, he served as the Sergeant Major of HMA-369, Marine Aircraft Group 39, Third Marine Airwing at Camp Pendleton, California. Since arriving at Parris Island in July 1981, he has served as Sergeant Major for the Third Recruit Training Battalion.

SgtMaj Aguilar is married to the former Mitsue (Miko) Kamekawa. The Aguilar's have three children. Their oldest daughter, Misty is a Hospital Corpsman Third Class in the United States Navy and is stationed at the Naval Regional Medical Center, Camp Kuwae, Okinawa, Japan. Their other two children, a son Ricky and daughter Christy reside with them aboard the Depot.



THE MENTAL AND MORAL QUALITIES of the United States Marine have been tested constantly since the birth of the nation. All through the long history of the Marine Corps there are examples, both in war and peace, of his versatility, trustworthiness, singleness and tenacity of purpose, courage, faithfulness and self-sacrifice.

The rich tradition of the Corps dates back to November 10, 1775, when it was established by the Continental Congress. In the Revolutionary War, the Marines fought against the British Fleet on the ships of John Paul Jones, and made their first amphibious landing on the beaches of the Bahamas in 1776. Marines ended their war with the Mediterranean pirates when they planted the Stars and Stripes over the pirate stronghold of Derne, in Tripoli, after a six-hundred-mile march across the desert of North Africa. In the War of 1812, they fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie, and were with General Jackson behind the barricades at New Orleans.

They defeated the Seminole Indians in the dense swamps of Florida in 1836, and fought under General Scott in the Mexican War of 1846-48. Their first visit to Japan came in 1854 as guard detachments from the ships of Commodore Perry's fleet. Under the command of Colonel Robert E. Lee, U.S.A., Marines captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

They fought savages in Formosa in 1867, and stormed the barrier forts of Korea in 1871. During the Spanish-American War, a single battalion of Marines held the naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, against 6,000 Spaniards, while oth-

er Leathernecks distinguished themselves at the Battle of Santiago and with Dewey at Manila. They helped quell the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, and from then on until World War I, men of the Corps campaigned in the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property.

On the battlefields of France, Marines were called "Devil Dogs" by the Germans because of their courage and tenacity of attack. In the first World War, the Fourth Brigade of Marines took part in five operations as part of the famed Second Division of the A.E.F. — Belleau Wood, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Chapagne, and the Meuse-Argonne. Marine units were decorated six times by the French during these campaigns.

The interim between world wars found the Marines engaged in developing the technique of amphibious warfare and in their traditional pursuits around the globe, from guarding the U.S. mails to fighting bandits in Nicaragua.

World War II saw the men who wear the eagle, globe, and an anchor valiantly defend Wake Island and Bataan and then spearhead the amphibious landings across the Pacific ... in the Solomons, at Tarawa, Saipan, Guam, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, to name a few. Following the war, Marines found a new type of service — duty with United Nations Forces in Korea.

The United States Marine Corps, rich in tradition and world-famed for its battle record and esprit de corps, plays an important role as the nation's "force-in-readiness" to help keep the peace throughout the world today.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
RECRUIT DEPOT
PARRIS ISLAND-SOUTH CAROLINA



History of Parris Island



Iwo Jima Statue By Depot Parade Field

Parris Island, home of basic training for today's Marines east of the Mississippi, has a colorful history. Although the first Marine Corps Activity on the island was in June, 1891, the story of its occupancy by Europeans reaches back more than three centuries into antiquity.

Covering approximately 7800 acres of land and water, Parris Island is located off the South Carolina coast about midway between Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga.

The site of the earliest attempt by Europeans to settle within the present boundaries of the State of South Carolina, the island was visited in 1526 by Valaquez de Alleyn who headed a Spanish expedition in search of slaves and gold.

Probably the first European to land here, he named adjacent St. Helena Island and claimed it for Spain some 50 years before the French attempted to colonize the islands which included this Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

Depot Headquarters



An expedition of French Huguenots, under Jean Ribaut (sometimes spelled Ribault), landed here in April, 1562. Before returning to France, they established Charles Fort on what is now Parris Island. Historians are indebted to one member of this expedition in particular. He was a cartographer of considerable ability named Lenoyne. One of his maps of the region firmly locates Charles Fort on Parris Island.

In 1663 William Hilton, of Barbades, rediscovered Charles Fort while exploring the newly-chartered province of Carolina. Today, the Ribaut Monument stands on the site of ancient Charles Fort to mark one of the first colonies established in the New World.

In 1670 an English expedition arrived in the area and settled down to establish permanent towns and the first of the famed southern plantations.

The Lord Proprietors of South Carolina passed the title to Parris Island down through several colonial settlers until 1715, when Alexander Parris, long time Public Treasurer of South Carolina, came into possession. The island's name dates back to him.

Recruit Training Regiment Headquarters



Marine Corps Exchange



War Memorial Building



MARINES LAND AT PARRIS ISLAND

United States Marines were first connected with the island as early as 1861, when with a band of seamen, they took possession of it and nearby Forts Beauregard and Walker during the War Between the States.

The first Marine Corps activity was established on Parris Island on June 26, 1891, when a small detachment arrived with First Sergeant Richard Donovan, USMC, in charge, for duty in connection with the U. S. Naval Station, Port Royal, South Carolina, which was located on Parris Island. The detachment was highly commended for its service in preserving life and property during the hurricane and tidal wave which swept over the island in 1893.

In 1909, a school for Marine officers was established here, and, in 1911, two recruit companies were established. One was transferred to Charleston, S. C., and the other Norfolk, Va., during the latter part of the same year, and the buildings were used as Navy disciplinary barracks.

On November 1, 1915, the area was again turned over to the Marine Corps, and recruit training reestablished. Parris Island has since become famous as a training base of U. S. Marines. During World War I, some 41,000 recruits were trained here.

Prior to 1929, all transportation to and from the island was by small boats operating between the Post Docks and Port Royal, South Carolina. In 1929, the "water era" came to an end with the completion of the Horse Island bridge and causeway.

PARRIS ISLAND AT WARTIME LEVELS

In August, 1940, recruit training was first organized on a battalion basis. With the coming of World War II, a flood of recruits, as well as new permanent personnel to train them arrived aboard the island.

The Base was enlarged to handle 13 recruit battalions, and, between 1941 and 1945, almost 205,000 recruits were trained at Parris Island. At the time of the Japanese surrender, there were more than 20,000 fledgling Marines in training at Parris Island.

At the end of the war, the island was reduced to a population low by the rapid demobilization. Prior to the outbreak of the crisis in Korea, there were only two recruit battalions in training.

At the start of the Korean Campaign, Parris Island's recruit population was barely 2,350. That figure swelled to a peak load of 24,424 recruits undergoing training in March of 1952. From the outset of the Korean Campaign to the withdrawal of the First Marine Division from Korea, more than 138,000 Marines received their recruit training at Parris Island.

In September 1946, it was decided at Headquarters Marine Corps to reorganize the post at Parris Island in the interests of greater efficiency and economy of personnel and

to give it a designation that would reflect its primary mission. At the direction of the Commandant, the Commanding General at Parris Island prepared plans and tables of organization to carry out the change, and after a preparatory transitional period the approved reorganization officially went into effect. On December 1, 1946, the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, became the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island.



IRON MIKE

Headquarters and Service Battalion





Depot Chapel



Recruit Barracks



Hostess House



Depot Theater

On May 4, 1956, the Recruit Training Command was organized under the direction of Brigadier General Wallace M. Greene, Jr. In April, 1958, this unit was re-designated the Recruit Training Regiment. It controls all activities dealing with the training of male recruits.

COMMANDS

The Recruit Training Regiment is composed of the First, Second and Third Recruit Training Battalions, and Weapons Training Battalion.

On February 15, 1949, a separate battalion was activated for the sole purpose of training Women Marine recruits. This battalion has since been designated Women Marine Recruit Training Battalion and is the only such battalion in existence.

All support units and schools come under the command of Headquarters and Service Battalion.

In addition to recruit training Parris Island has a Drill Instructors School and Field Music School.

Parris Island's progress has been chiefly along military lines but, in keeping pace with advances in the art of training recruits, the island has grown from a desolate stretch of wasteland to one of the most efficient and picturesque military reservations in the world.

Today the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, stands proud of its heritage, pleased with its accomplishments and responsive to the challenges of the future.



Displays in the War Memorial Building

ARRIVAL AT PARRIS ISLAND



THROUGH THIS PORTAL PASS
PROSPECTS FOR THE WORLDS
FINEST FIGHTING FORCE
UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS



PX ISSUE

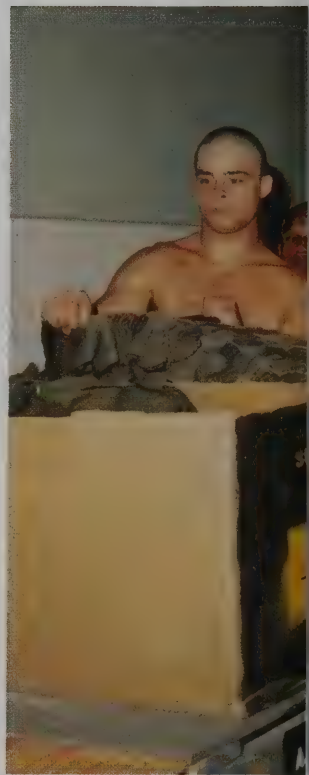
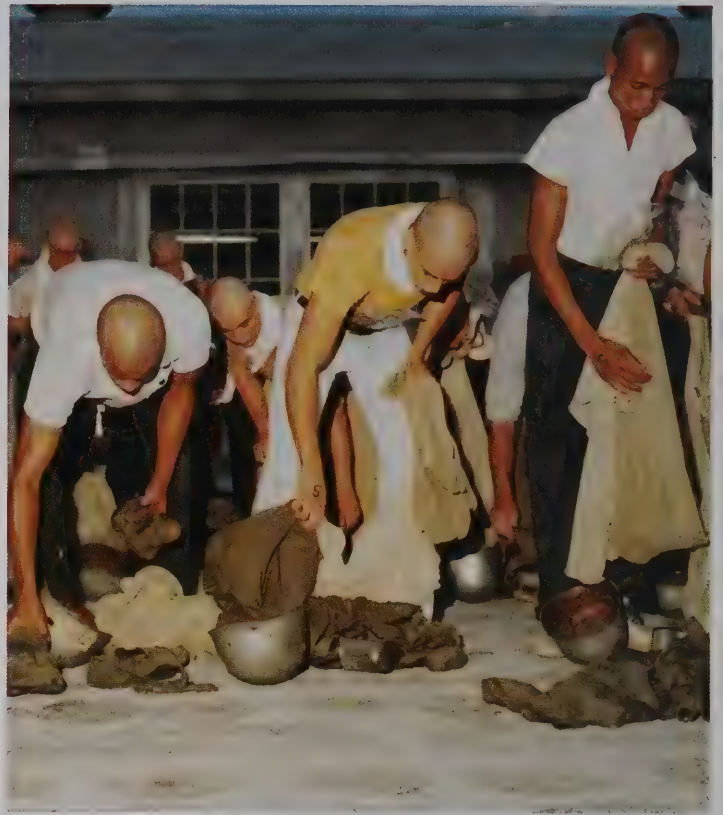


HAIRCUTS





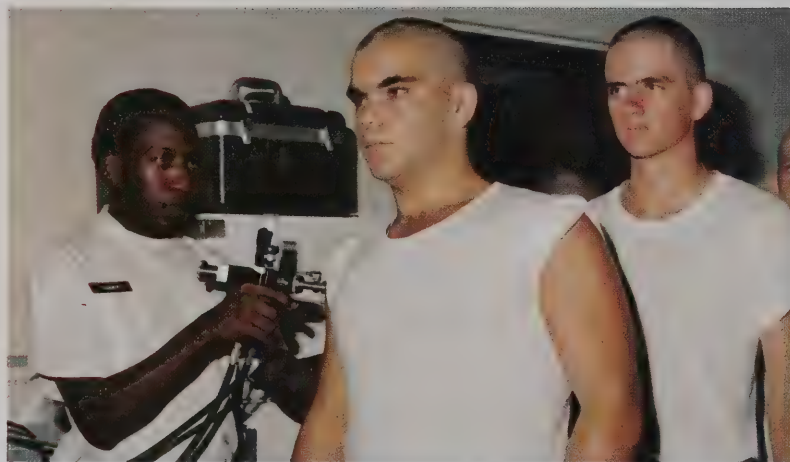
INITIAL ISSUE







MEDICAL EXAM





DENTAL EXAM





PICKUP



MAKING RACKS

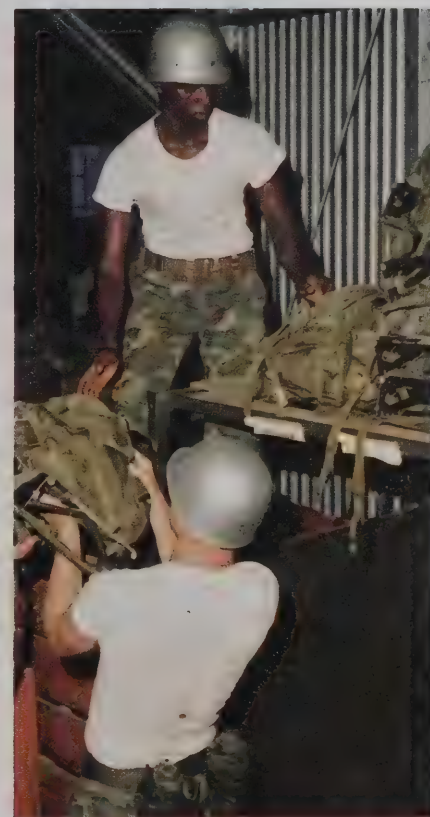


CLASSIFICATION





RIFLE AND EQUIPMENT ISSUE





STRENGTH TEST



PHYSICAL TRAINING





OBSTACLE COURSE

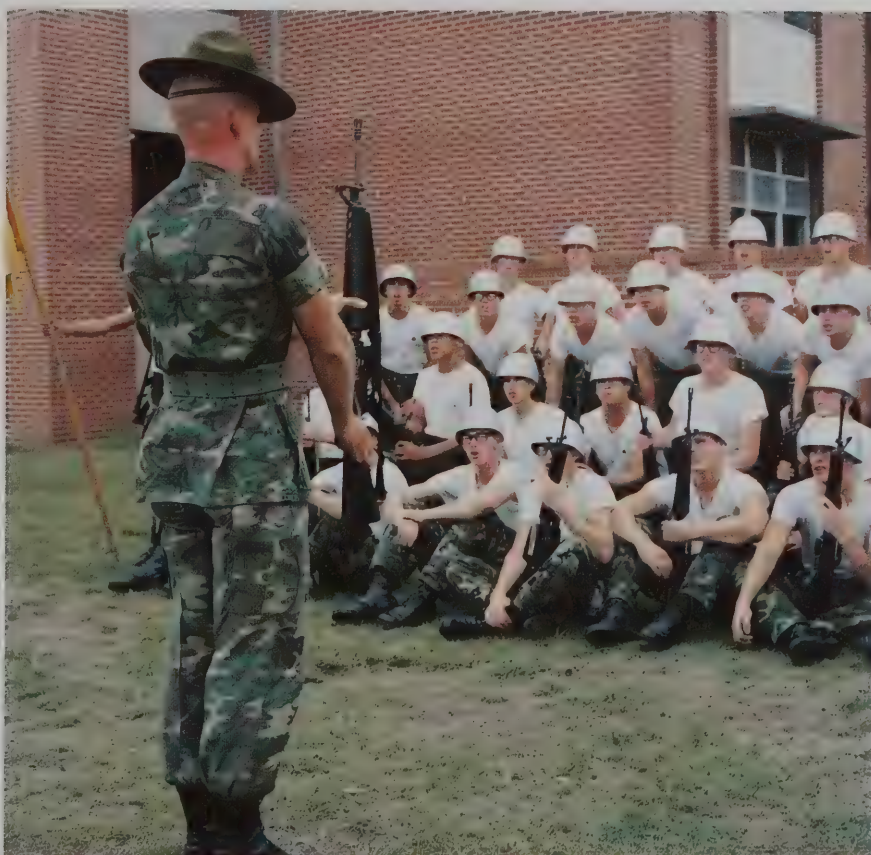


CIRCUIT COURSE

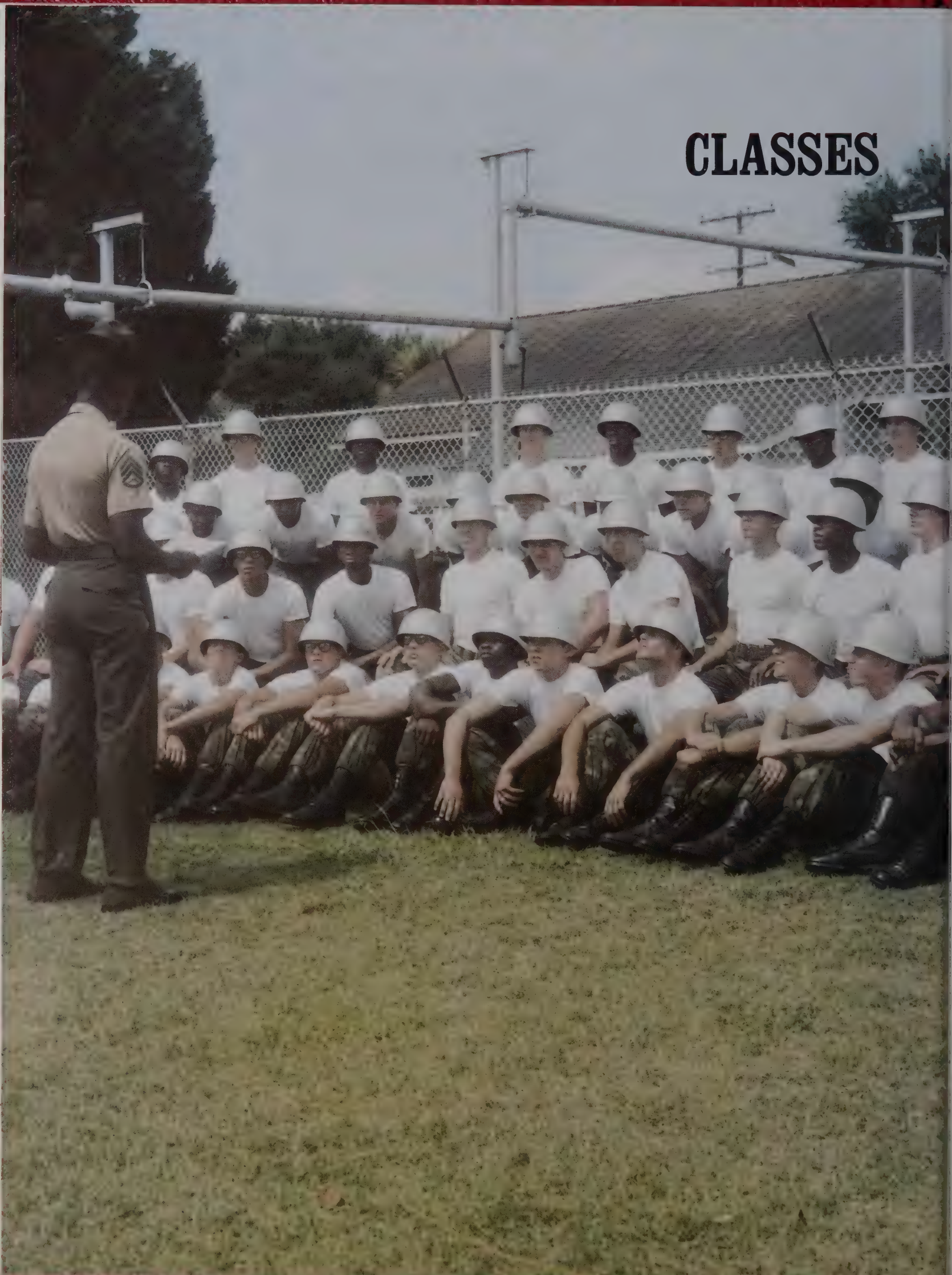


CLOSE ORDER DRILL





CLASSES





RIFLE CLASS



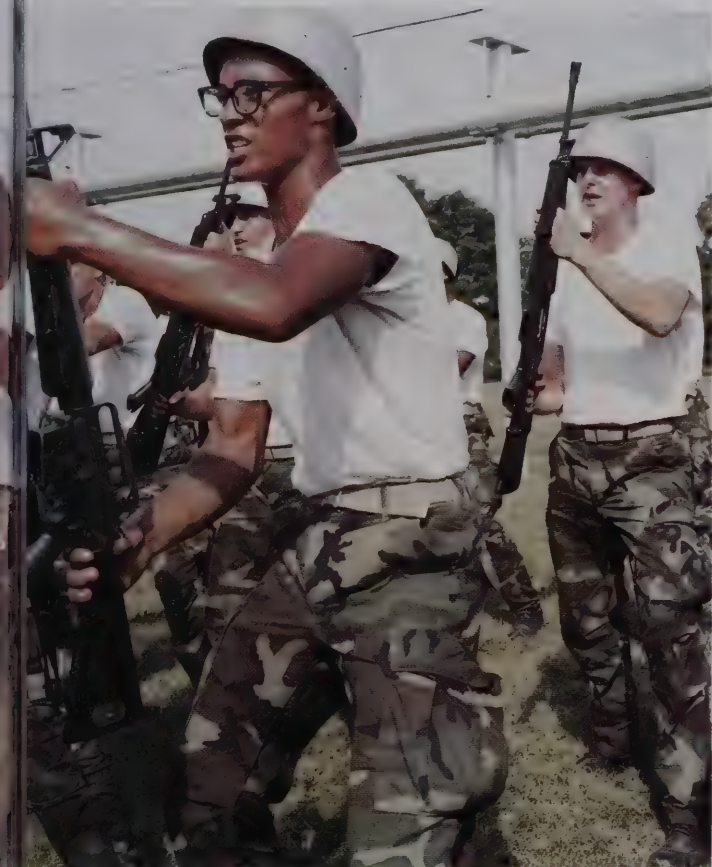


PACK AND EQUIPMENT









**CLOSE
COMBAT**



CHOW

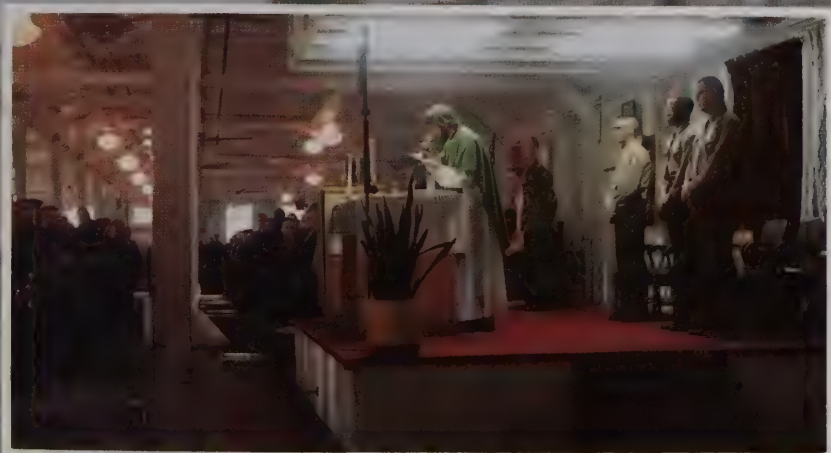


MESS DUTY

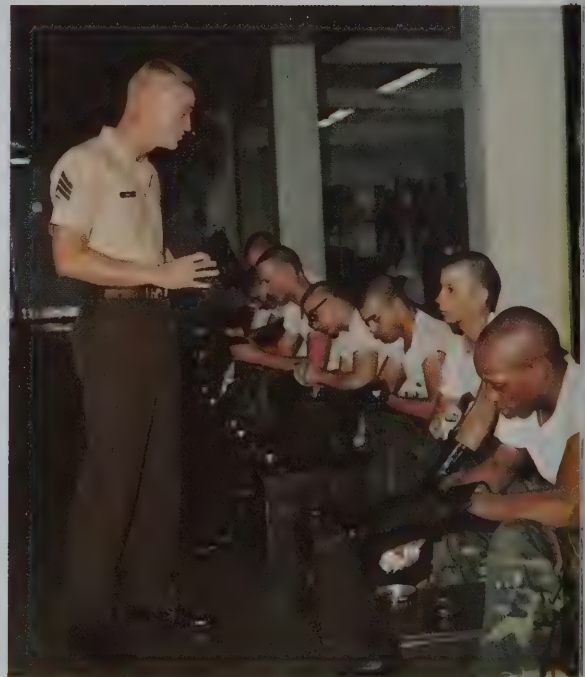




RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES



DI TIME





REPORTING





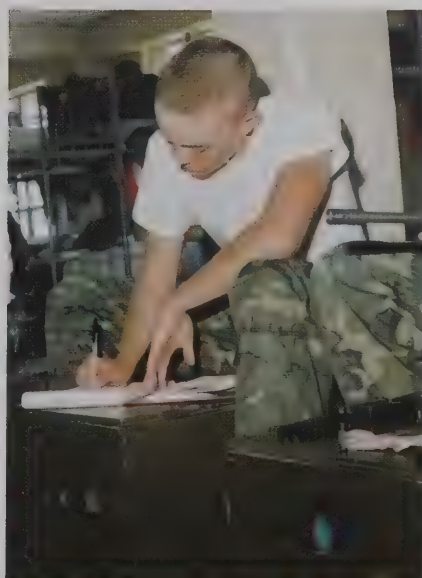
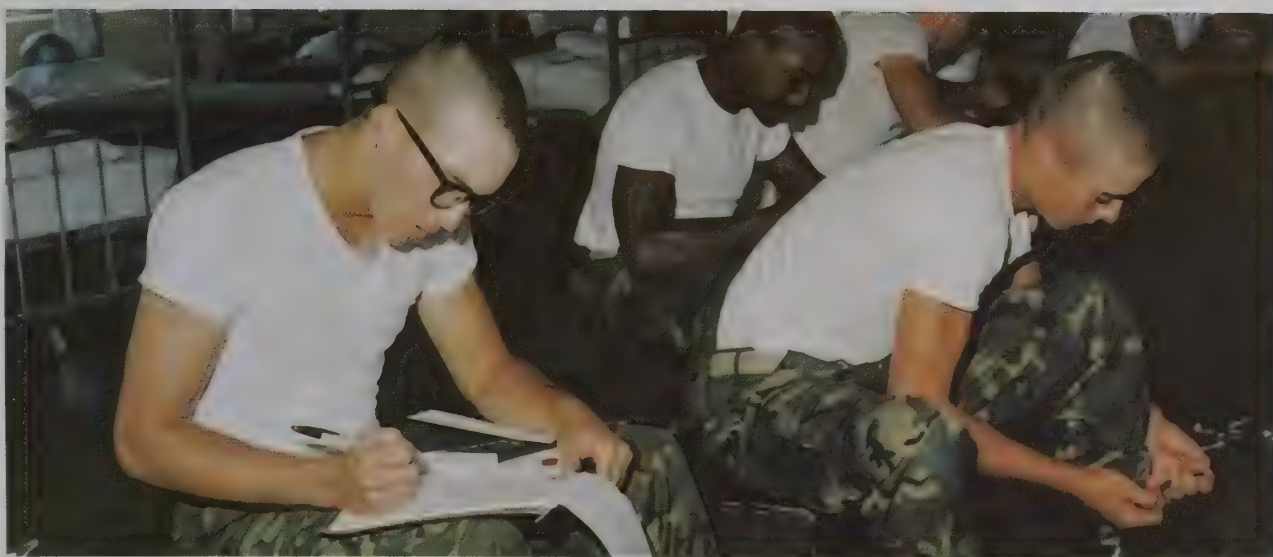


GUARD DUTY



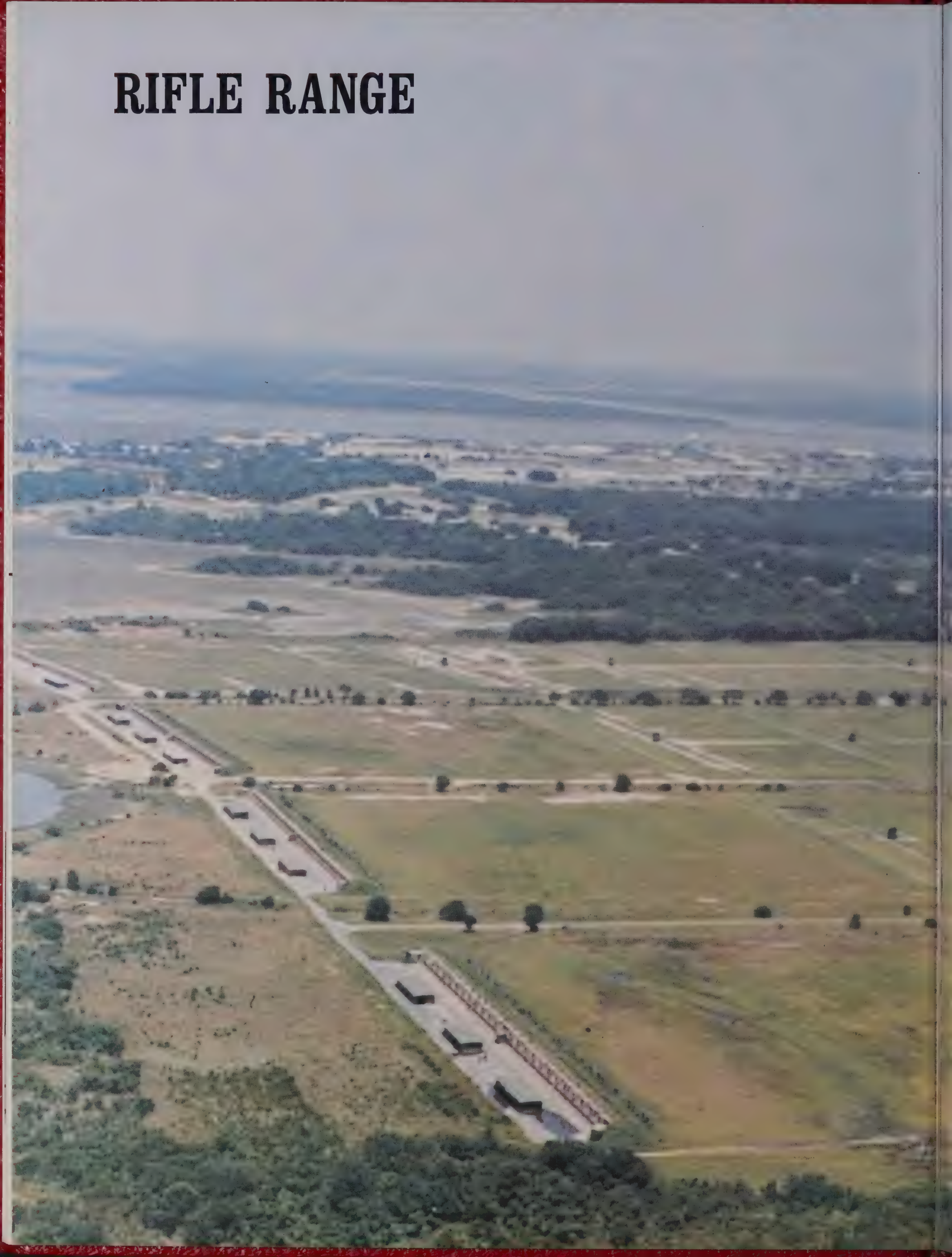
MAIL CALL





FREE TIME

RIFLE RANGE








WEAPONS
TRAINING
BATTALION

WE TRAIN THE
WORLD'S BEST
MARKSMEN

A full-page photograph of a soldier in camouflage uniform and cap, aiming a rifle. The soldier is in the foreground, slightly off-center, with a wooden building in the background. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

MY RIFLE

THIS IS MY RIFLE. It has a name, a life. And I know it is mine. My rifle is my best friend. It is my life. I must master it as I master my life.

My rifle, without me is useless. Without my rifle, I am useless. I must fire my rifle true. I must shoot straighter than my enemy who is trying to kill me. I must shoot him before he shoots me. I will.

My rifle and myself know that what counts in this war is not the rounds we fire, the noise of our burst, nor the smoke we make. We know that it is the hits that count. We will hit.

My rifle is human, even as I, because it is my life. Thus, I will learn it as a brother. I will learn its weakness, its strength, its parts, its accessories, its sights, and its barrel. I will keep my rifle clean and ready, even as I am clean and ready. We will become part of each other.

We will

Before God I swear, this crowd! My rifle and myself are the defenders of my country. We are the masters of our enemy. We are the saviors of my life.

So be it, until victory is American's and there is no enemy, but Peace!



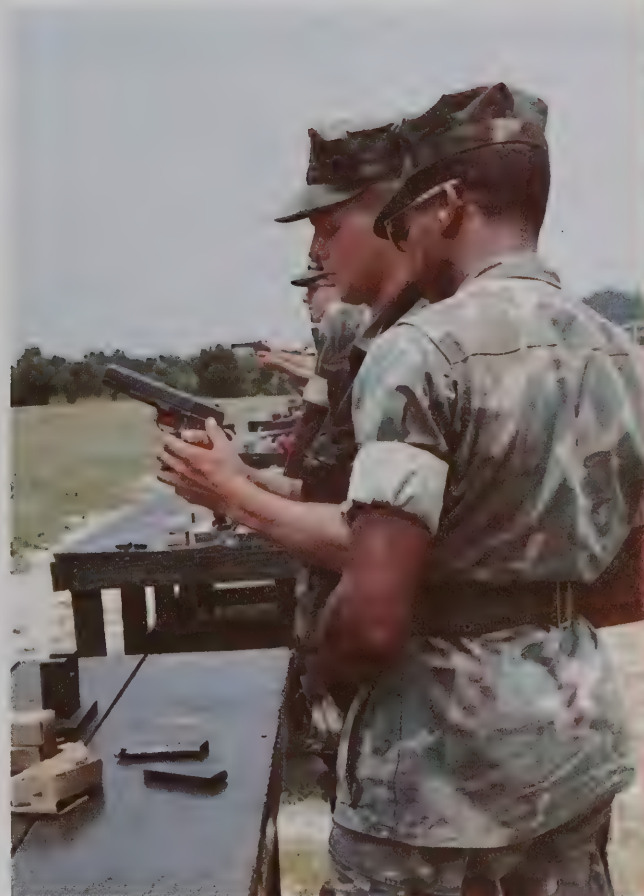


MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTIONS



BUTT DETAIL





FIRING PISTOL





RECORD DAY





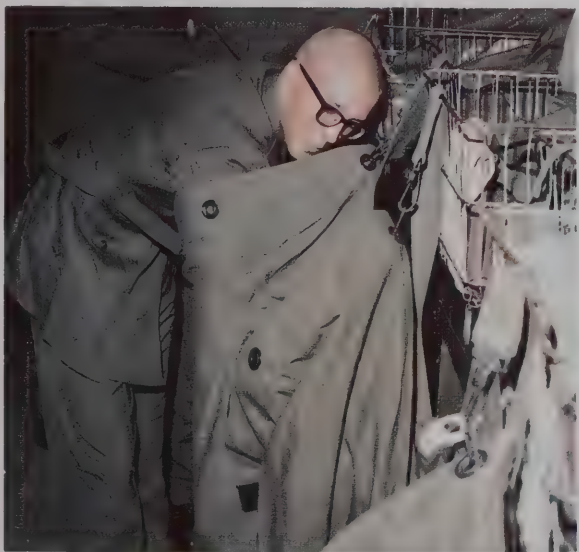


**CLEANING
RACKS**





UNIFORM ISSUE





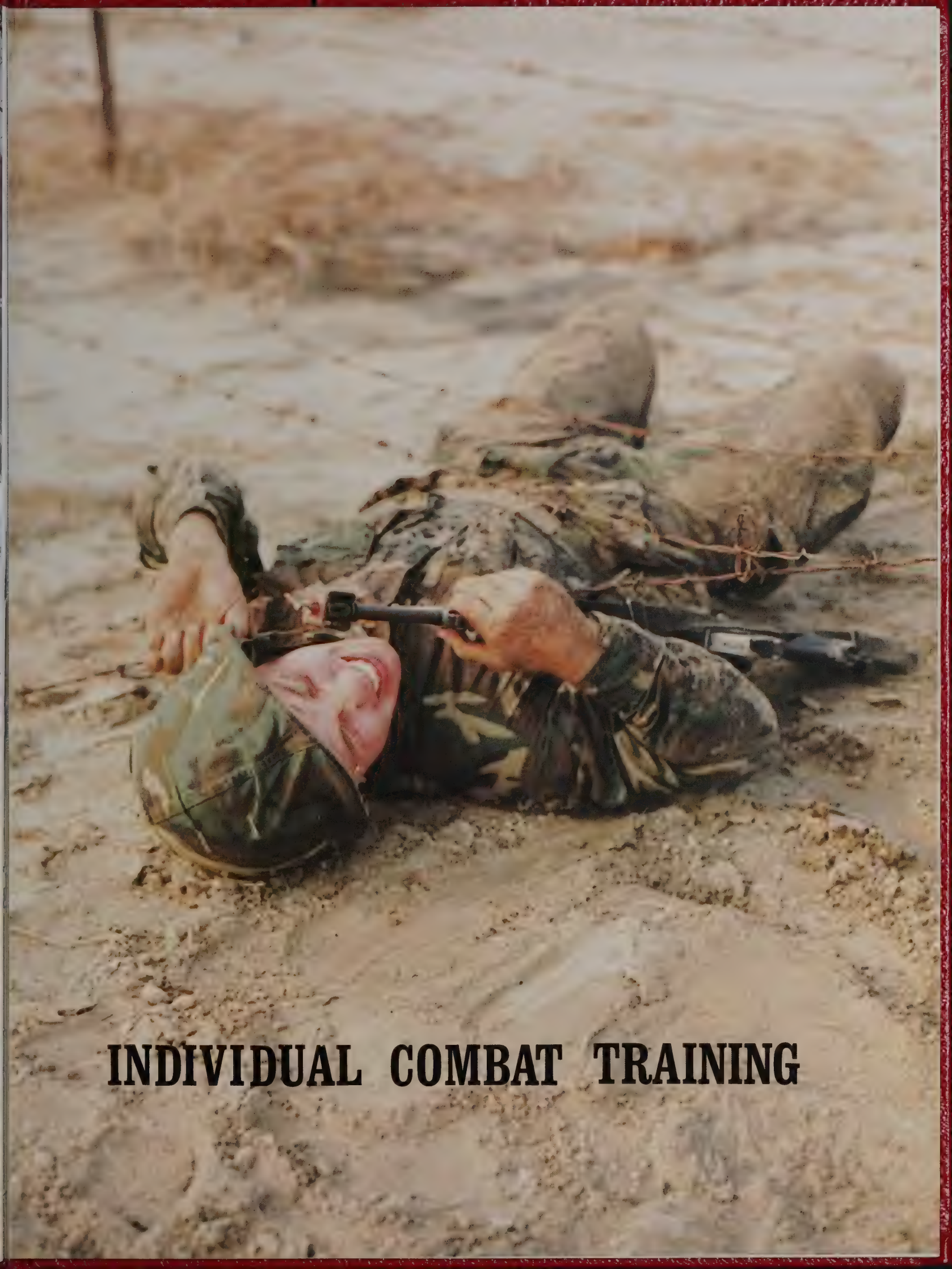
PUGIL STICK





RAPPELLING





INDIVIDUAL COMBAT TRAINING

AMPHIBIOUS AND HELICOPTER INDOCTRINATION



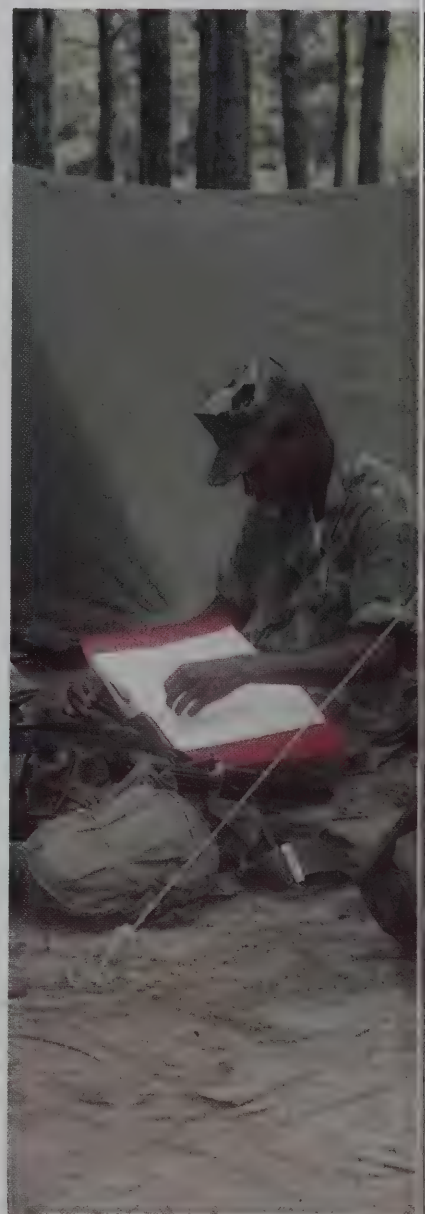


CAMOUFLAGE AND CONCEALMENT





BIVOUAC





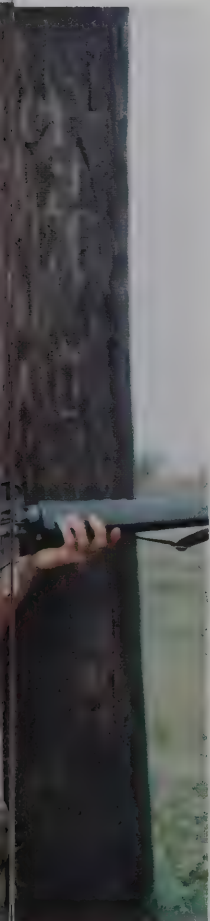
INFILTRATION COURSE





FIELD FIRING





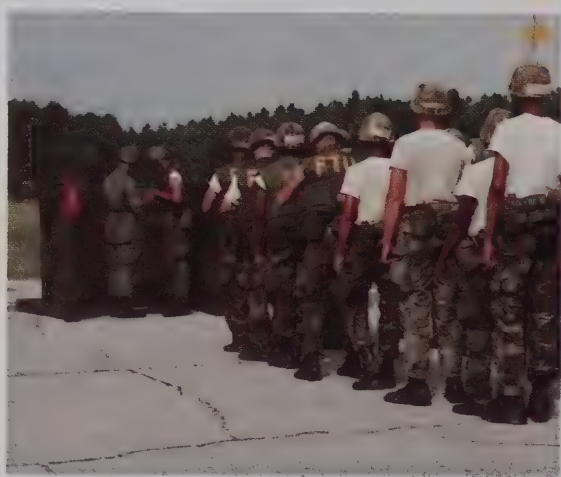




SQUAD TACTICS



HAND GRENADES





ICT BRIEF





RETURN TO MAINSIDE



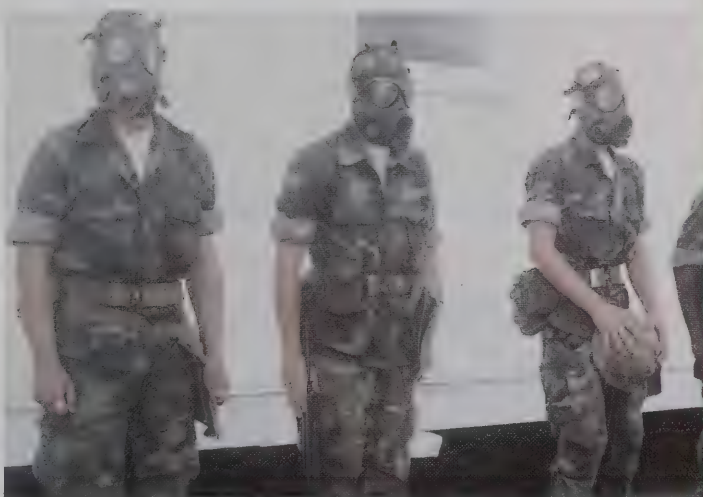
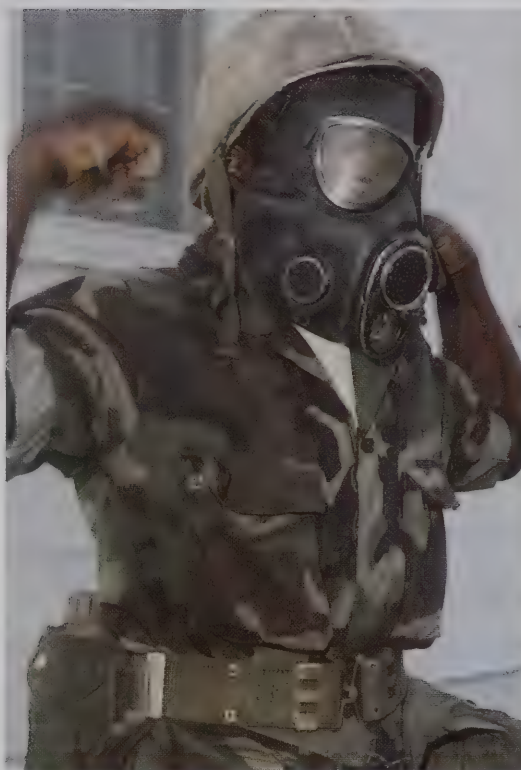
C-RATIONS





TESTING





GAS CHAMBER

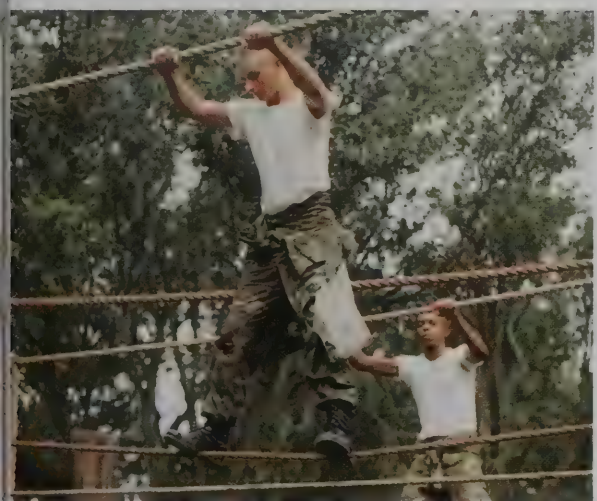






CONFIDENCE COURSE



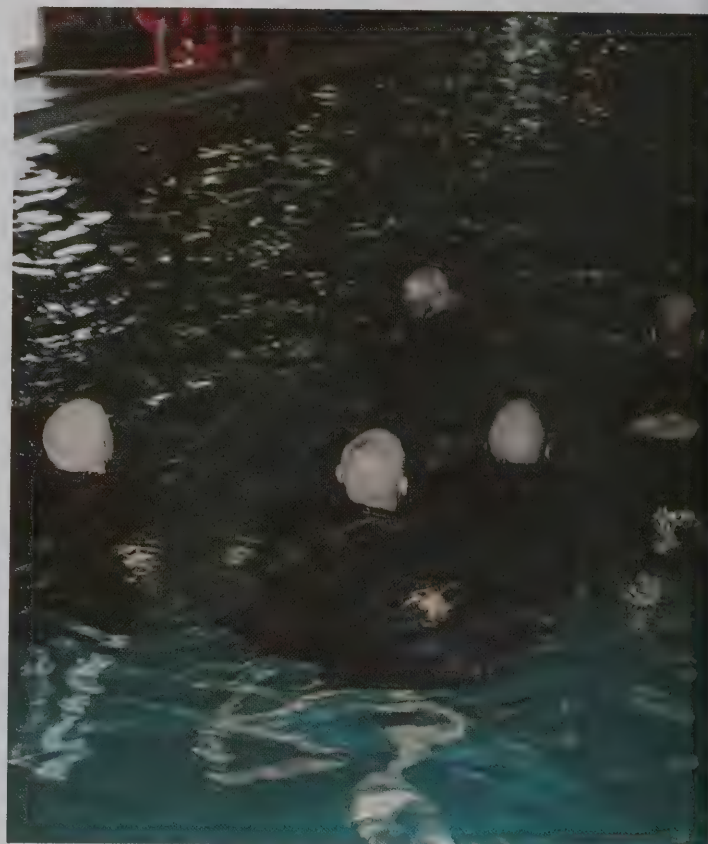




ASSAULT COURSE



WATER SURVIVAL

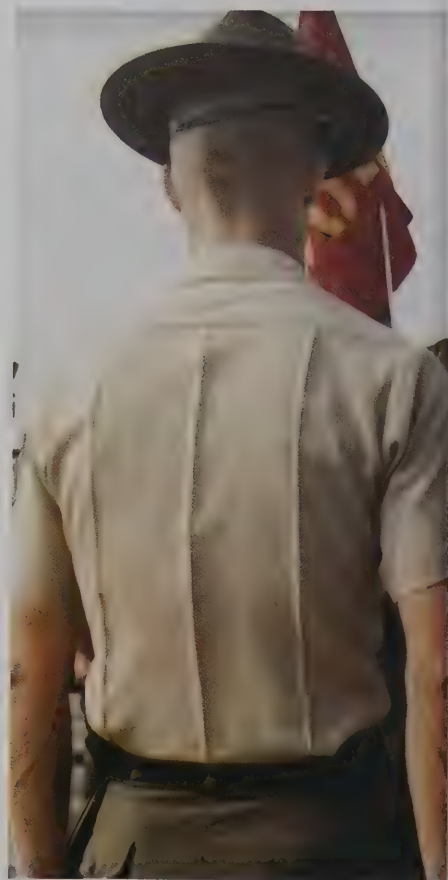


PAYCALL--PURCHASING TICKETS





DRILL COMPETITION







FIELD MEET







PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST







FINAL INSPECTION





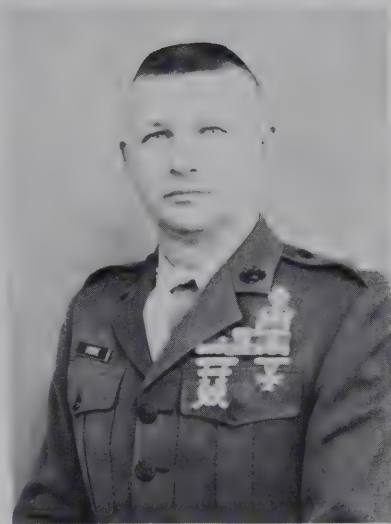
GRADUATION



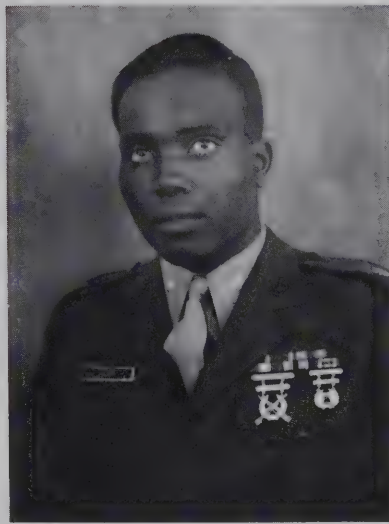


DEPARTURE

SECOND BATTALION



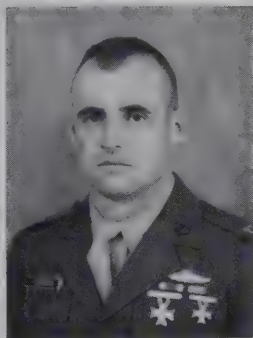
LtCol Paul Moore
Battalion Commander



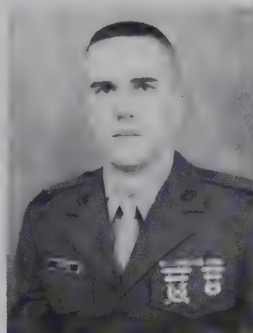
Maj C.B. Rook
Battalion Executive Officer



SgtMaj B.R. Anderson
Battalion Sergeant Major



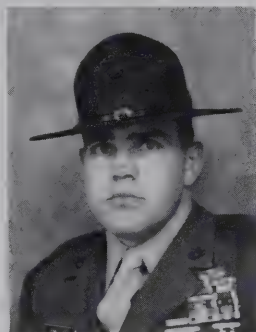
Capt Chapman
Company Commander



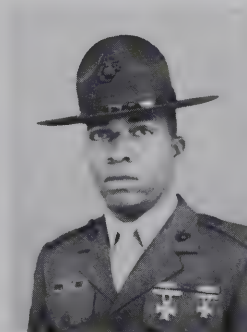
1Lt Martin
Series Officer



Not Pictured
1Lt Larison
Assistant Series Officer



1Sgt Phillips
Chief Drill Instructor



GySgt Wayne
Series Gunnery Sergeant

Commenced Training
7 February 1984

PLATOON 2036

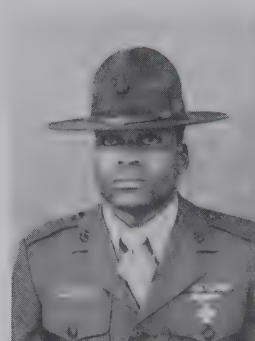
Completed Training
20 April 1984



SSgt Edwards
Senior Drill Instructor

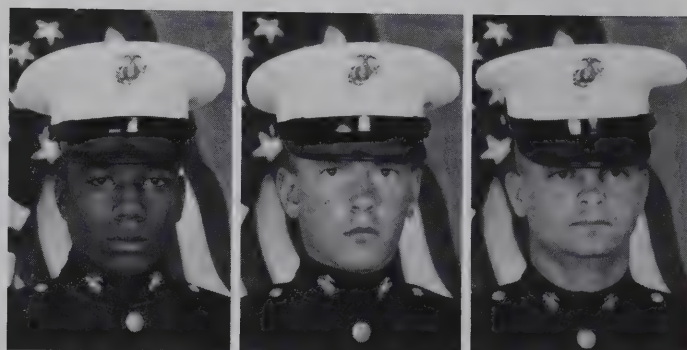


Sgt Whiteman
Assistant Drill Instructor

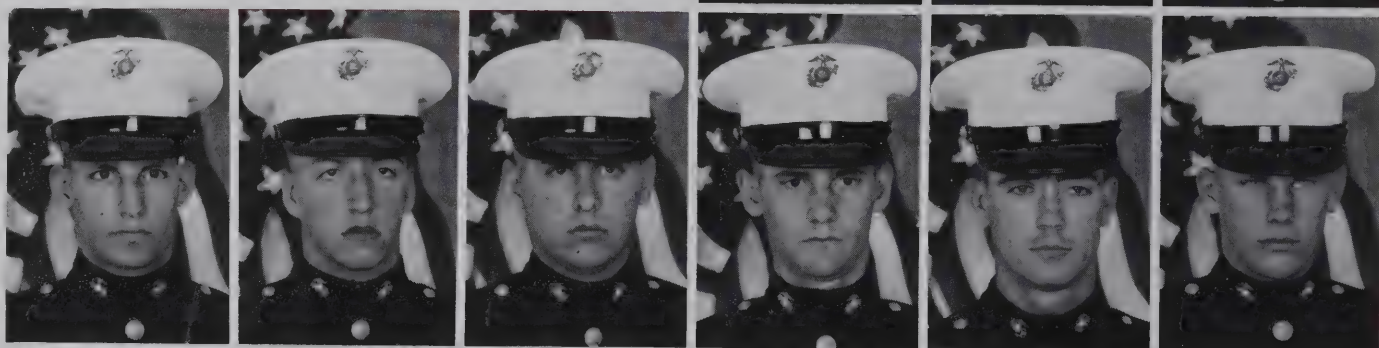


Sgt Powell
Assistant Drill Instructor

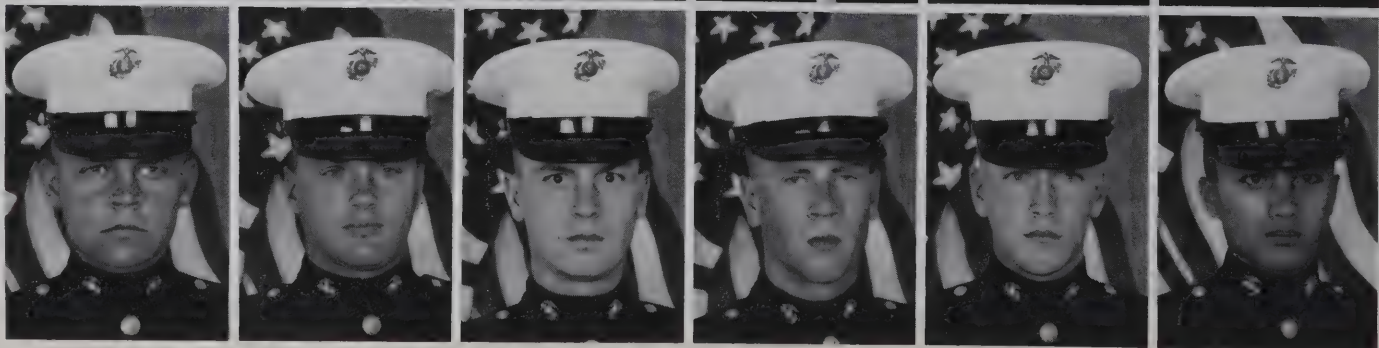
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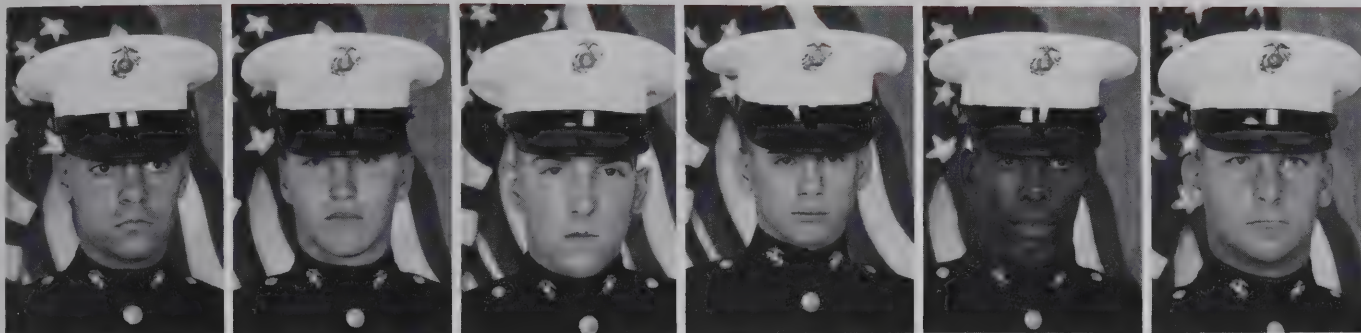


Blanton, A.
Bombard, T.
Booth, D.
Bragg, M.
Buchanan, T.
Cato, T.

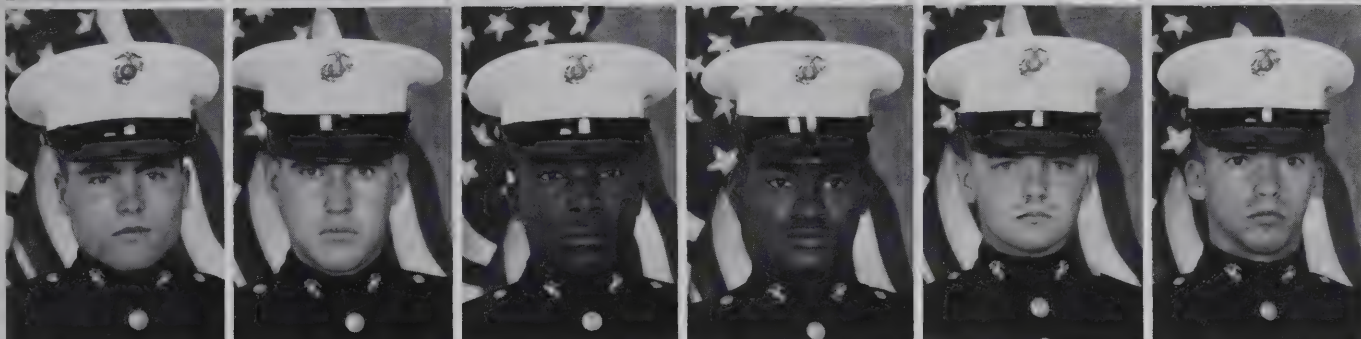


Celtnieks, L.
Clark, W.
Conforth, J.
Cooleen, J.
Cornell, E.
De O Campo, D.

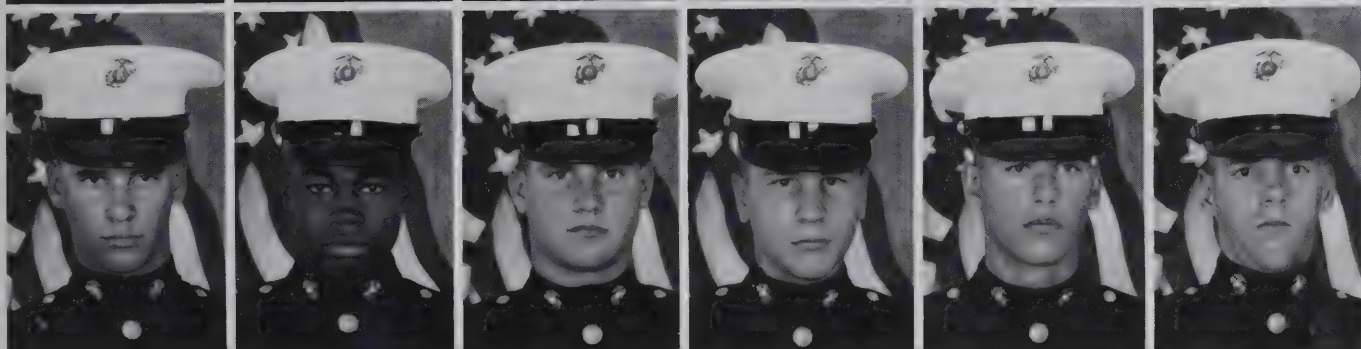




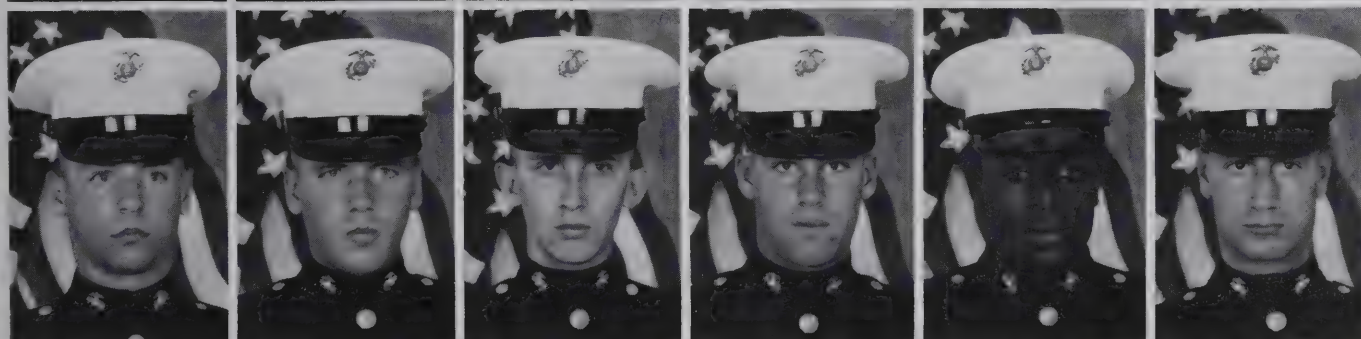
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Eaton, R.
Edgell, J.
Fields, E.
Garner, J.



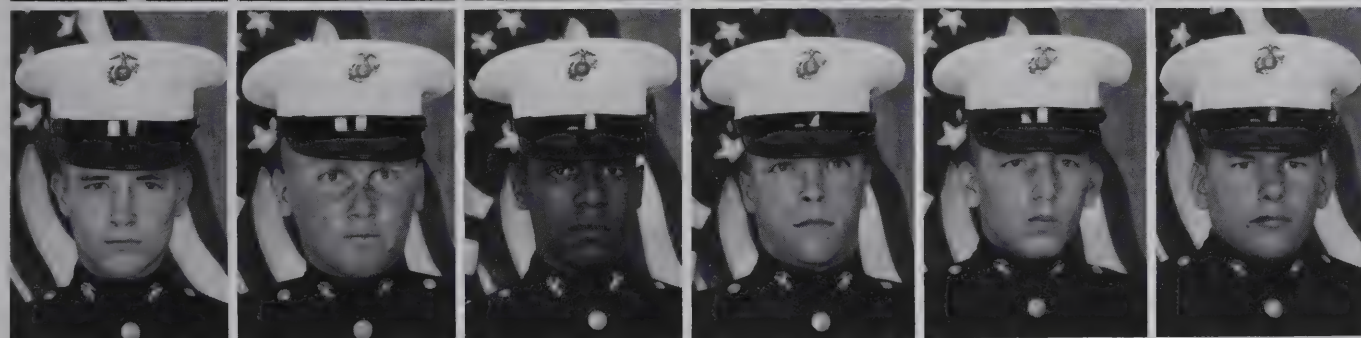
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Gubata, S.
Handy, E.
Henderson, J.
Kendig, G.
Kimmell, K.



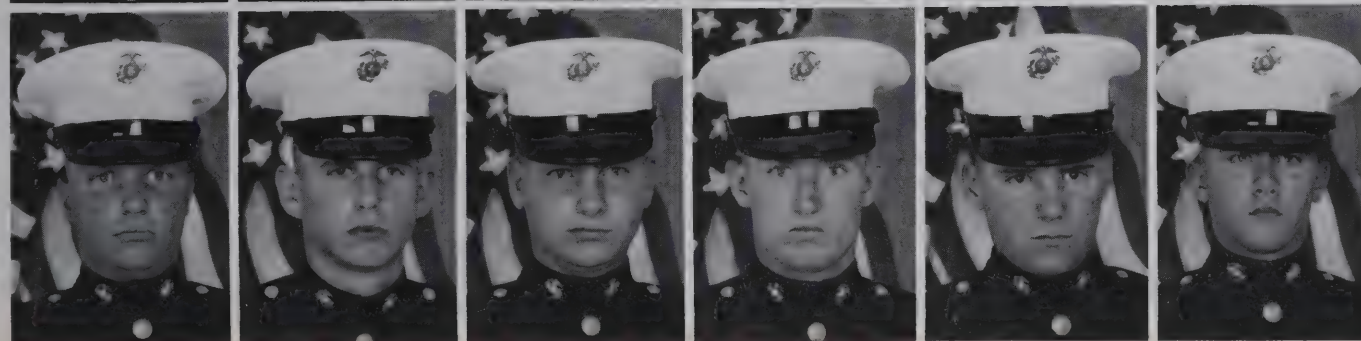
King, J.
King, W.
Korecky, D.
Lacombe, D.
Lavin, P.
Le Blanc, G.



Lentz, M.
Lurz, J.
Masterson, J.
McCormick, C.
Minniefield, O.
Nickolich, J.



Northcutt, J.
O'Brien, C.
Ormond, G.
Rucci, J.
Shekels, J.
Sherman, J.



Simpson, D.
Smith, W.
Sykora, M.
Veeneman, P.
Wagner, T.
Winters, R.

Commenced Training
7 February 1984

PLATOON 2037

Completed Training
20 April 1984



SSgt Brummel
Senior Drill Instructor

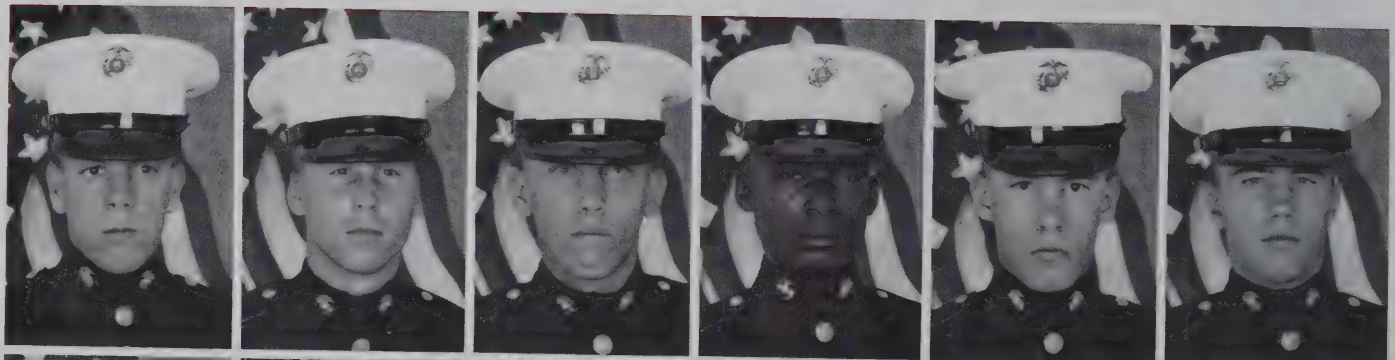


Sgt Williams
Assistant Drill Instructor

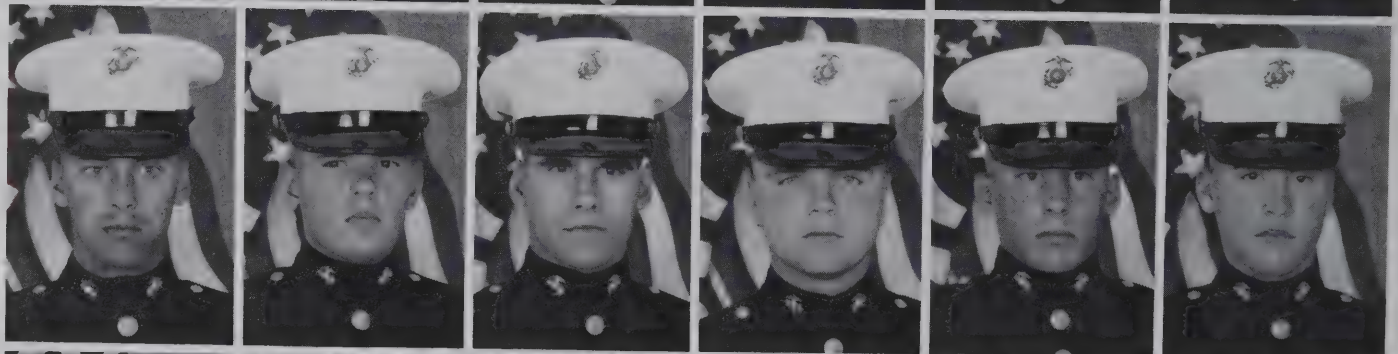


Sgt Raymond
Assistant Drill Instructor

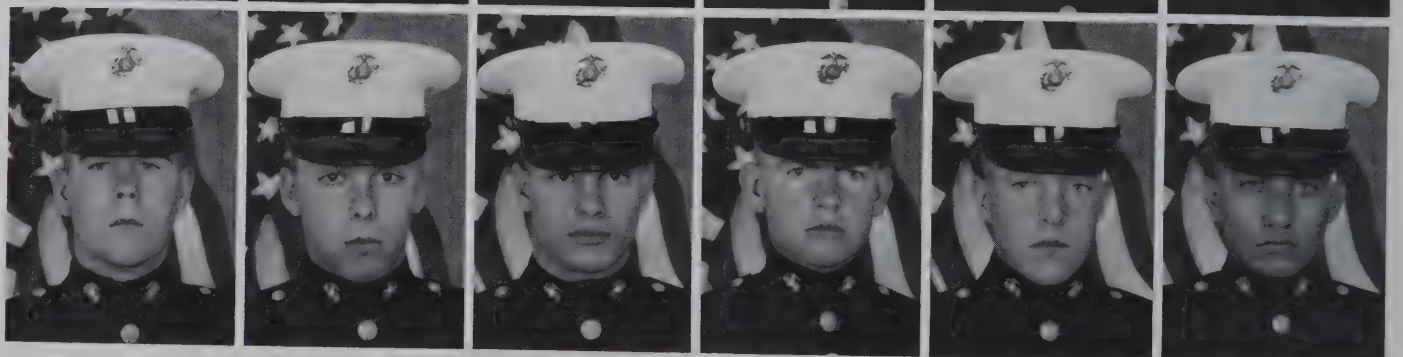
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Baker, H.
Barnes, K.
Bataille, D.
Benton, J.

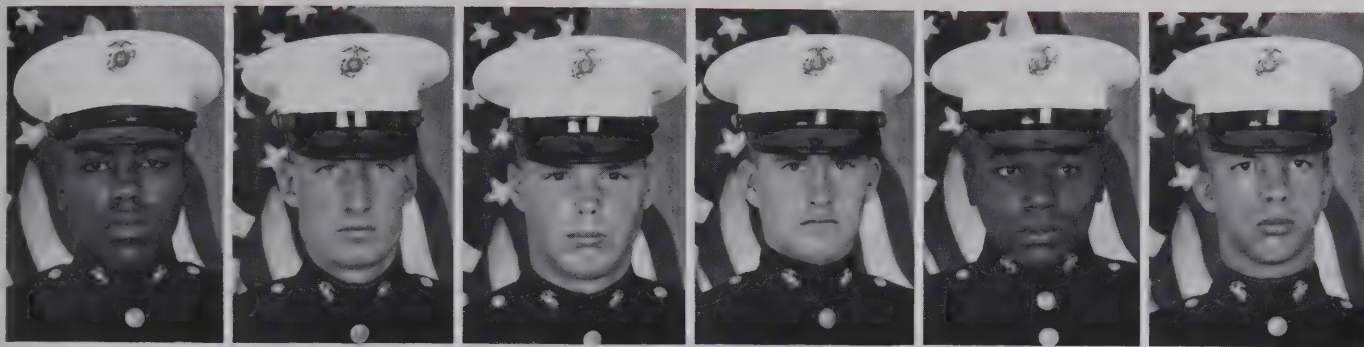


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Brockett, W.
Brown, D.
Campbell, D.
Capets, C.
Carlow, R.

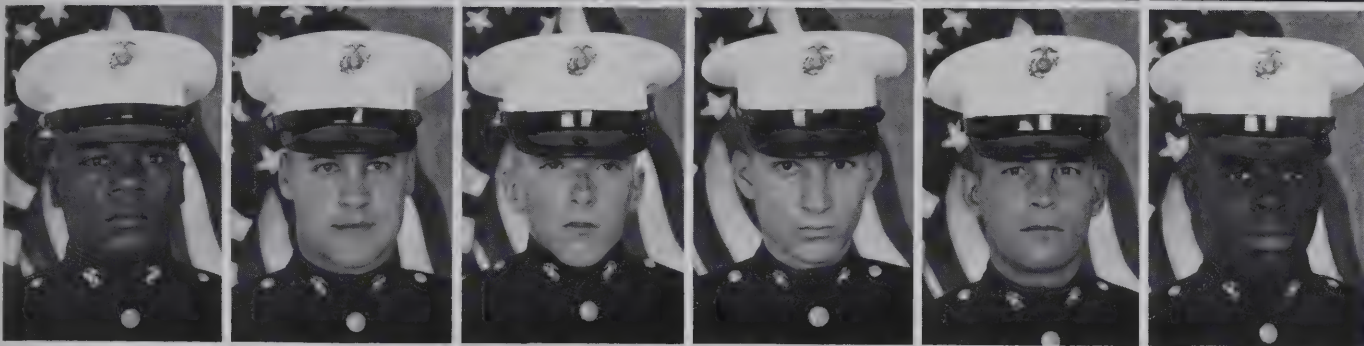


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Doody, S.
Fitts, C.
Flores, H.

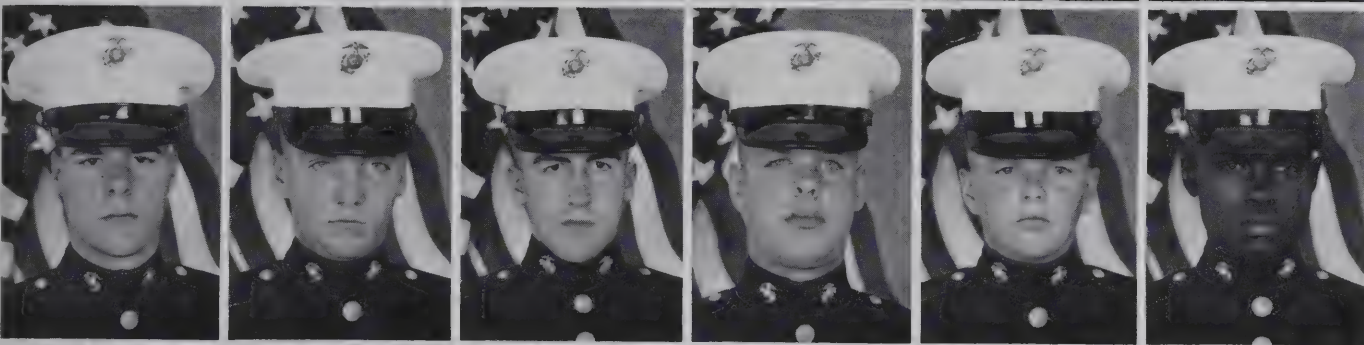




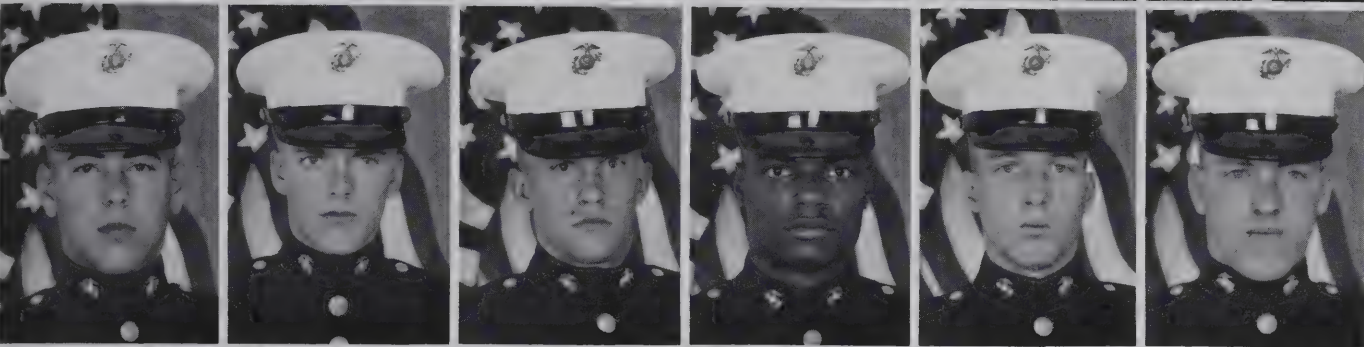
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Hayman, J.
Hochstetler, K.
Horan, S.
Hull, B.
Johnson, J.



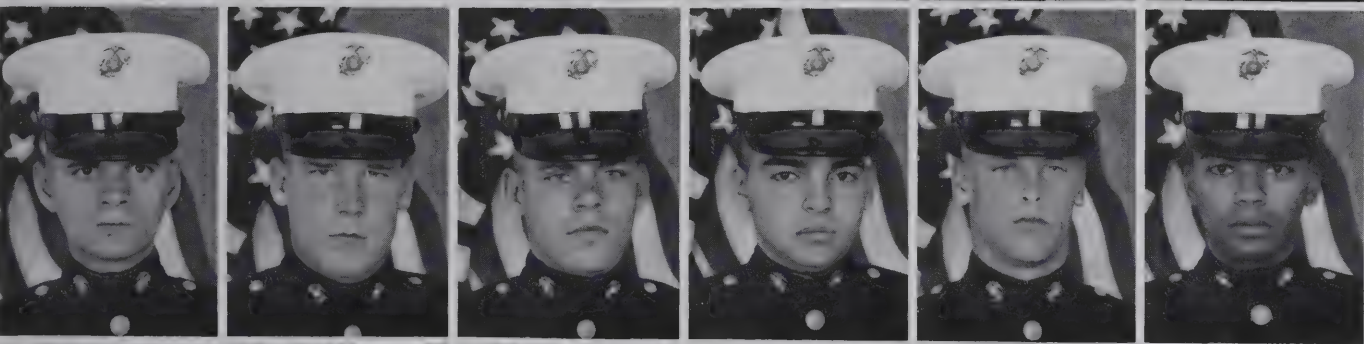
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Lowe, J.
Maher, M.
Mapp, T.



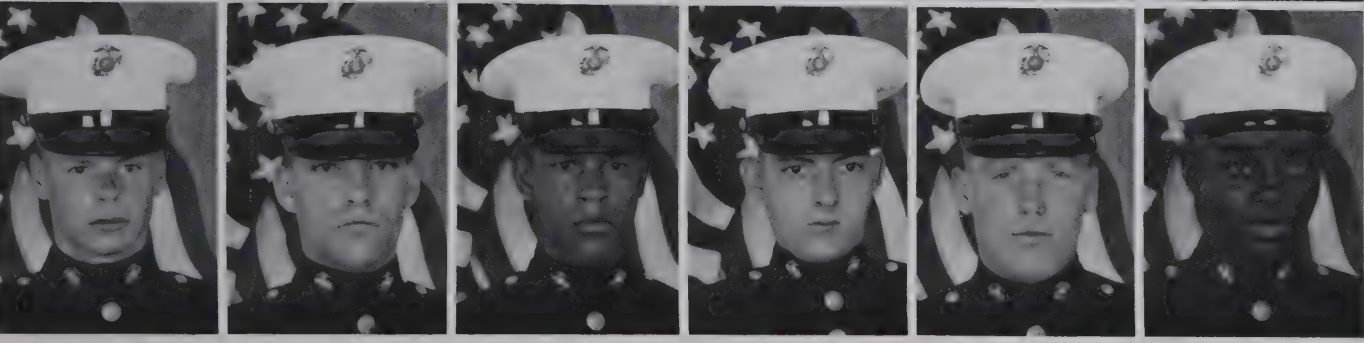
McAdams, W.
McCarthy, M.
McCoy, M.
McGrath, T.
McKim, B.
Morrison, S.



Nolt, R.
Pittman, R.
Prugh, S.
Robertson, A.
Scheufue, M.
Shaw, D.



Smith, D.
Stallings, M.
Strickland, R.
Torres, W.
Veit, K.
Walker, M.

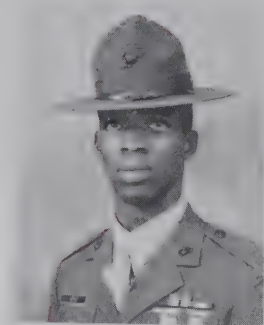


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Coleman, J.
Moore, R.
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Owens, N.

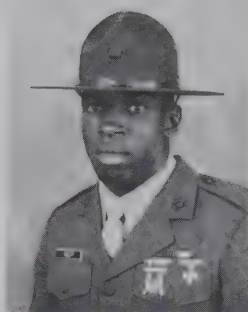
Commenced Training
7 February 1984

PLATOON 2038

Completed Training
20 April 1984



SSgt Abney
Senior Drill Instructor

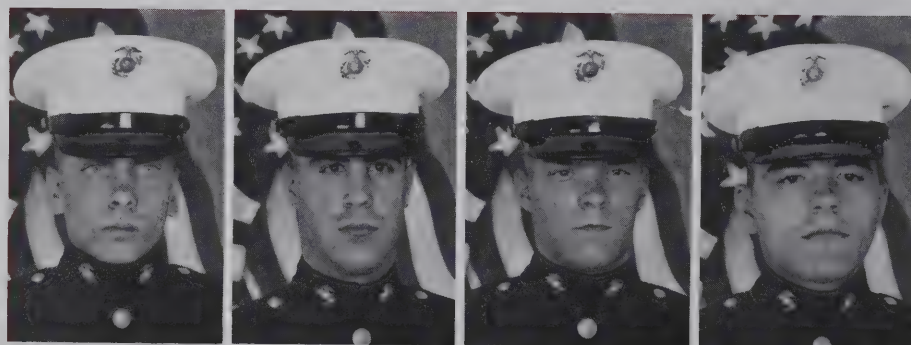


SSgt Kelty
Assistant Drill Instructor

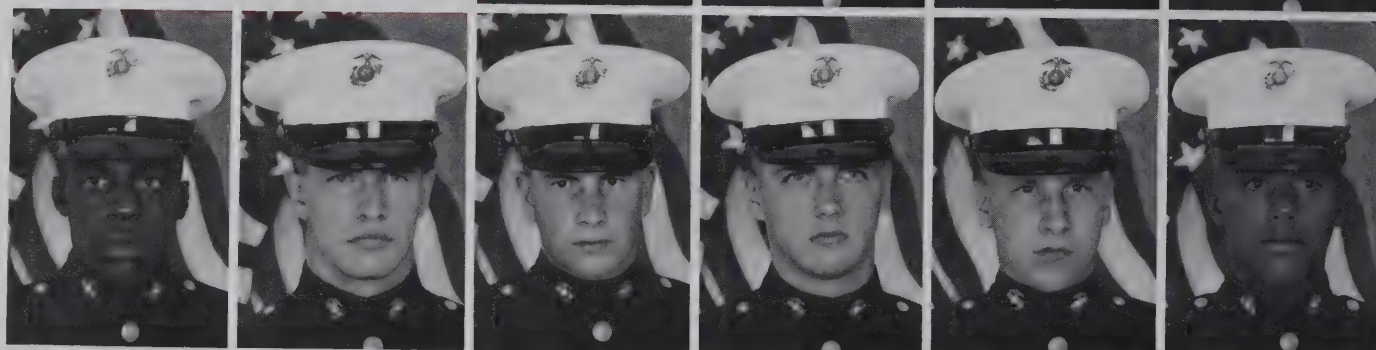


SSgt Perez
Assistant Drill Instructor

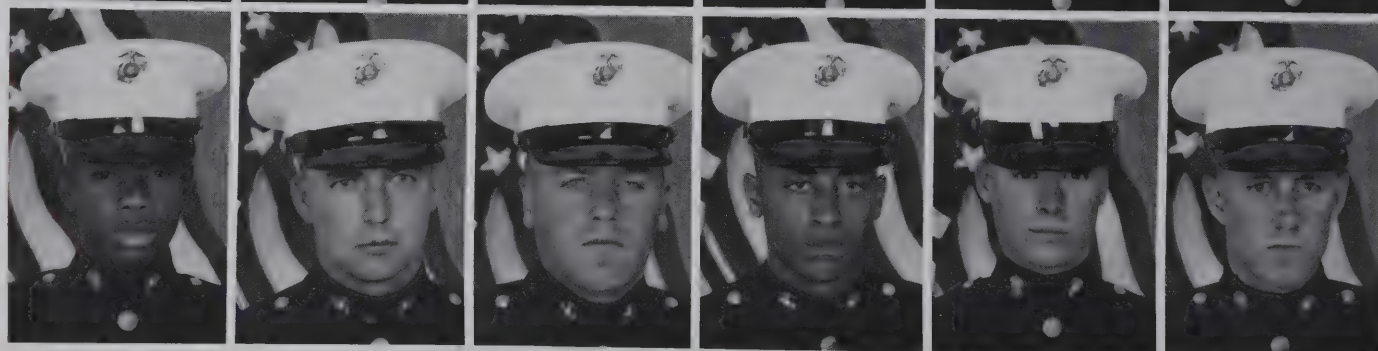
Alexander, B.
Ballirano, M.
Baur, J.
Berube, G.



Burke, A.
Carman, T.
Chapman, D.
Christopher, D.
Clay, D.
Colon, J.



Cooper, T.
Couse, T.
Curadi, R.
Deas, J.
Deming, J.
Dignam, A.





Dunn, C.
Felicella, D.
Flores, J.
Gavazzi, E.
Grindstaff, J.
Ivy, A.

Kamszik, M.
Kirk, S.
Lee, B.
Lizardo, M.
Lo Cicero, G.
McCaffrey, S.

Moore, P.
Morelli, D.
Murray, G.
Myers, E.
Olson, R.
Patterson, K.

Prince, M.
Rodriguez, F.
Rodriguez, L.
Roman, R.
Salisbury, J.
Schaffer, C.

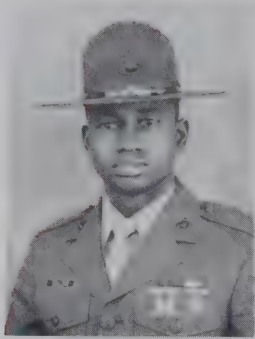
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Sheehy, B.
Shepard, M.
Shindlebower, M.
Staton, E.
Stegman, J.

Thomas, K.
Throneberry, M.
Torres, G.
Wachenfeld, P.
Watkins, L.
Willis, C.

Commenced Training
7 February 1984

PLATOON 2039

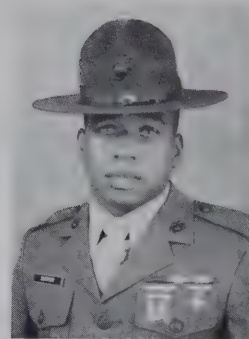
Completed Training
20 April 1984



SSgt Moultrie
Senior Drill Instructor

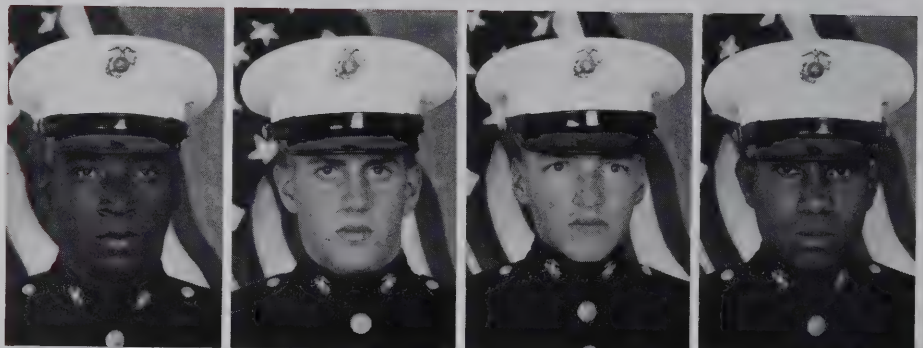


Sgt Rodriguez
Assistant Drill Instructor

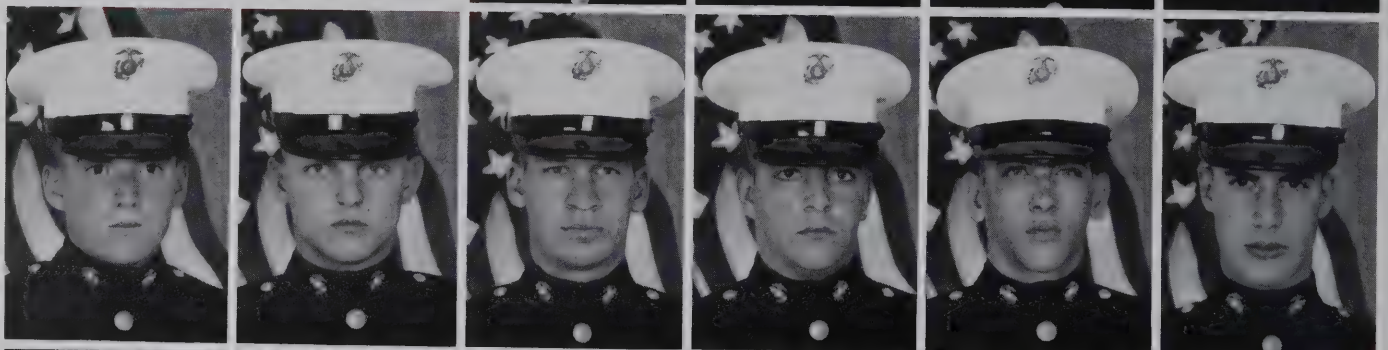


SSgt Sartor
Assistant Drill Instructor

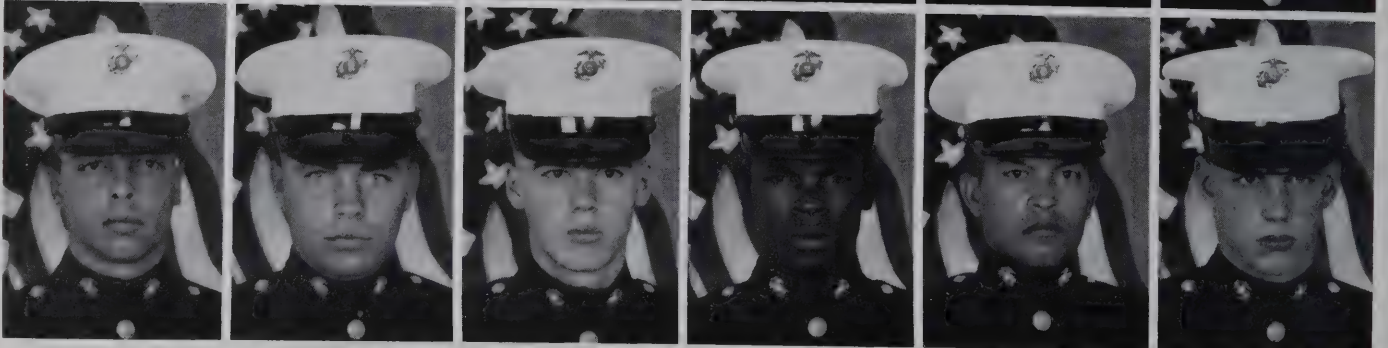
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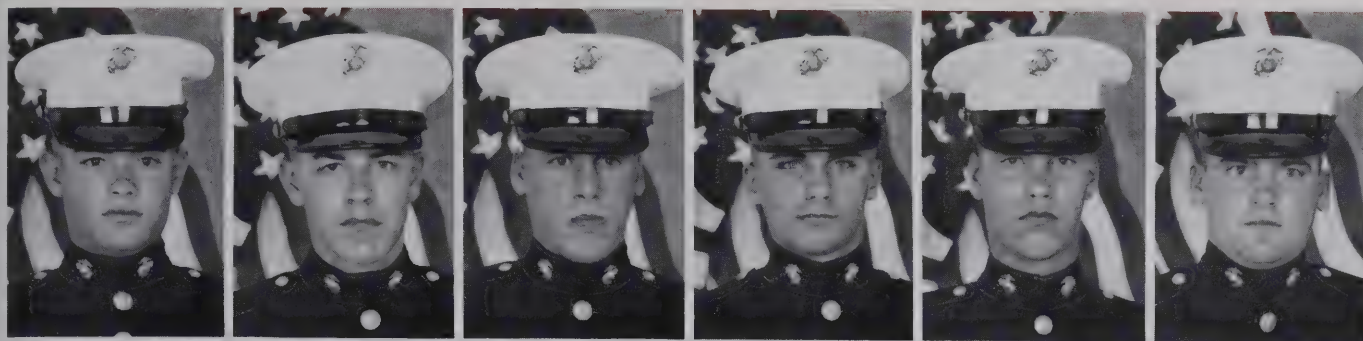


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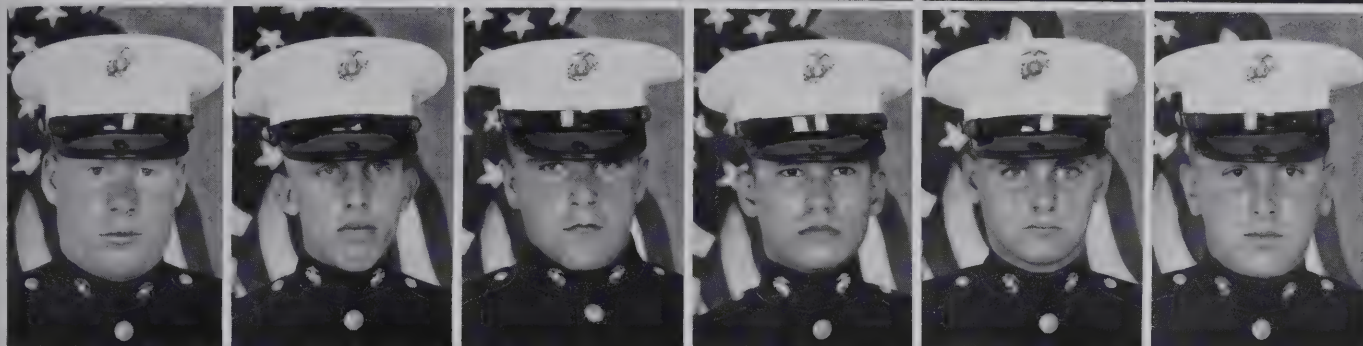


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Diaz, J.
Dietrich, M.

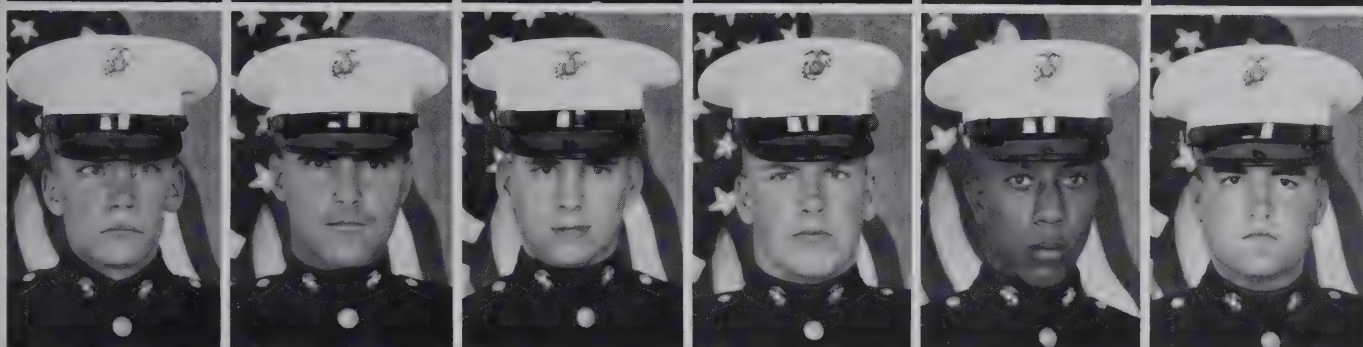




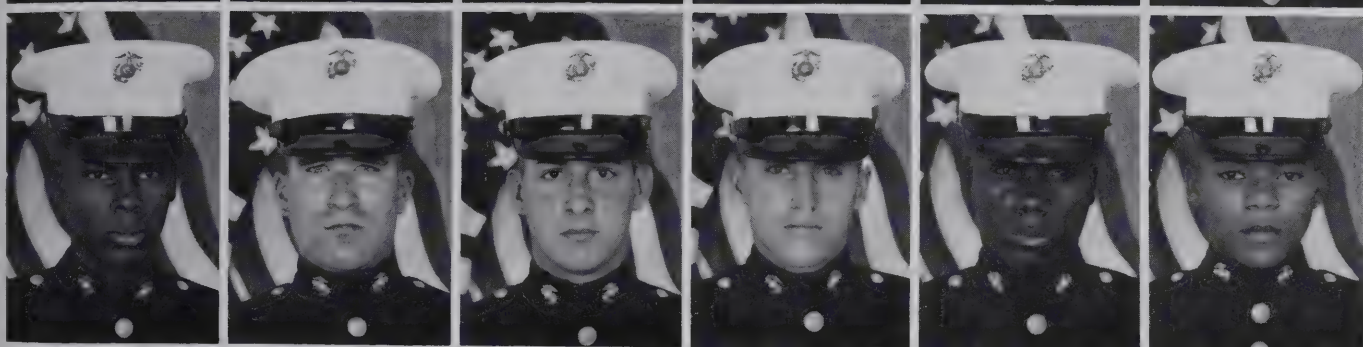
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Emily, D.
Fleming, D.
Gnaedinger, M.
Harris, J.



Heaney, T.
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Hollifield, M.
Houser, W.
Knight, L.
Kreger, T.



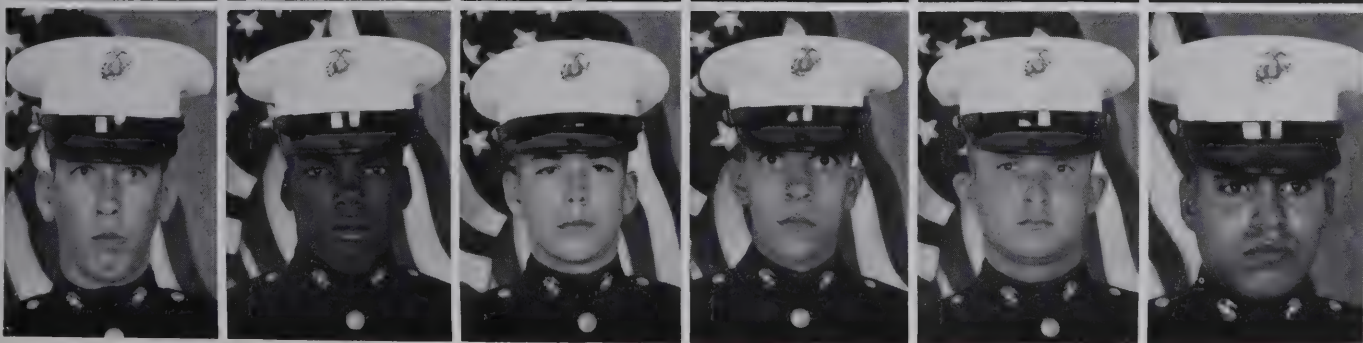
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Martin, G.
Matskella, W.
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Myers, T.



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Post, J.
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Prince, R.
Quinn, C.
Reed, A.

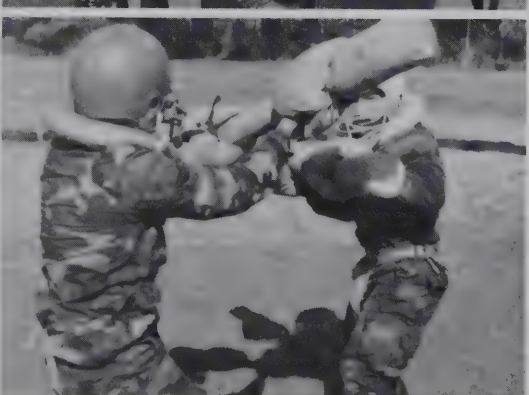
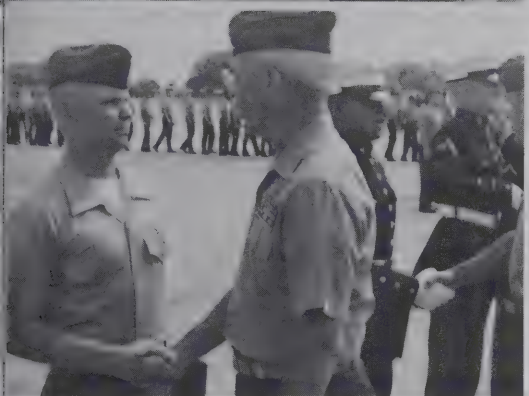


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Rosequist, D.
Stanislawski, D.
Stickney, S.
Thorne, T.
Tucker, J.



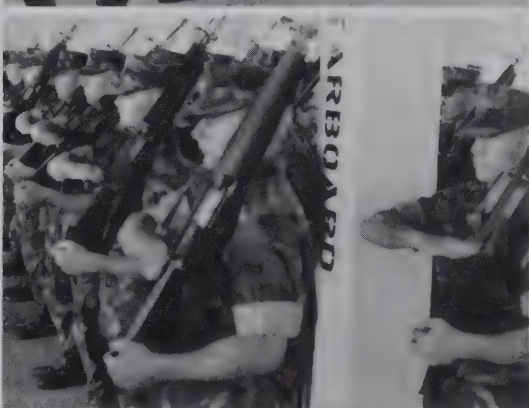
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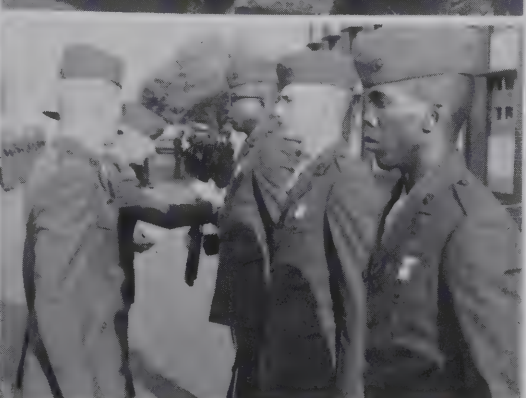


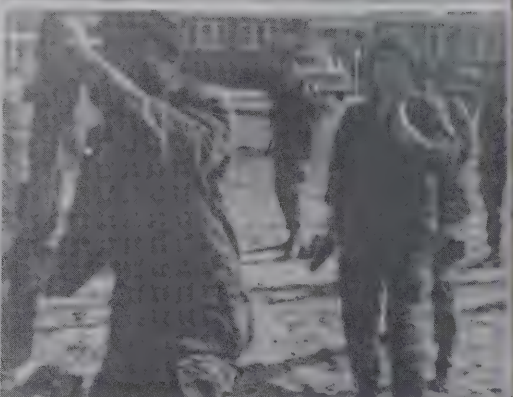




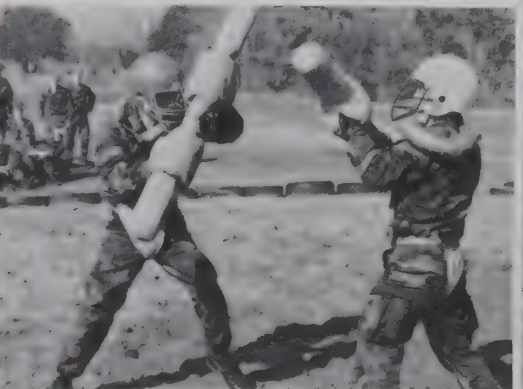




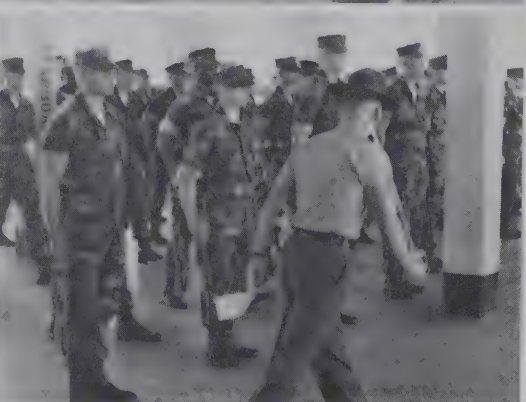
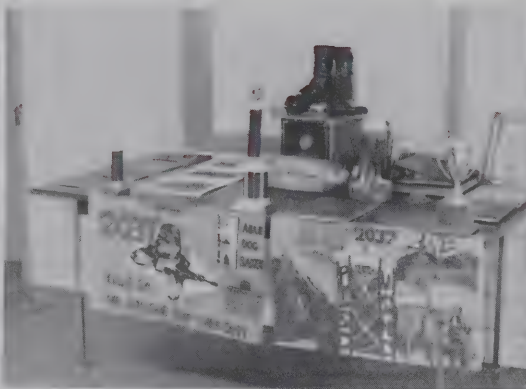




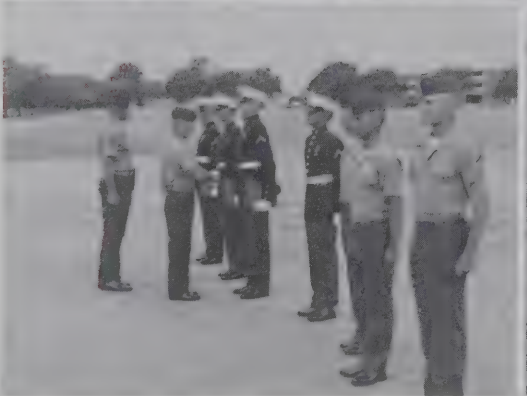
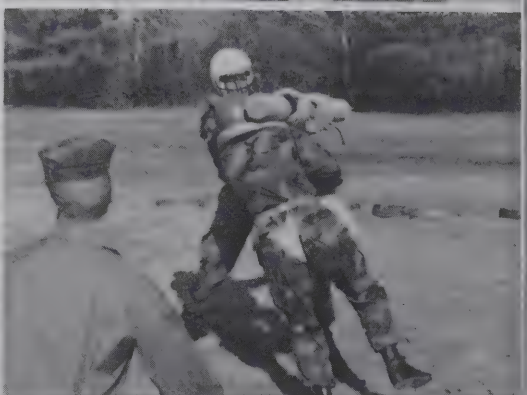
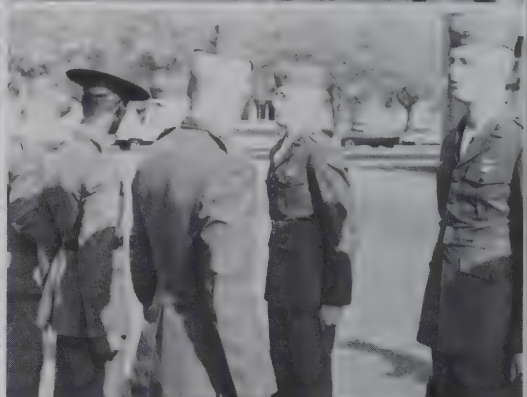
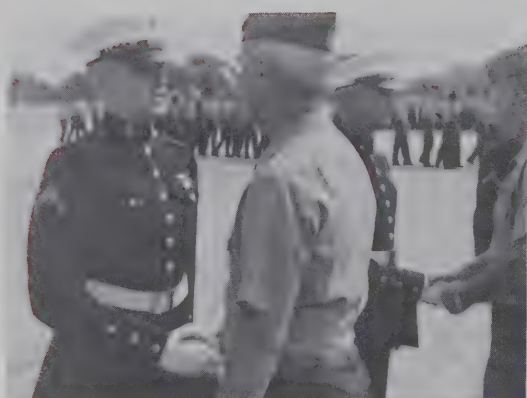




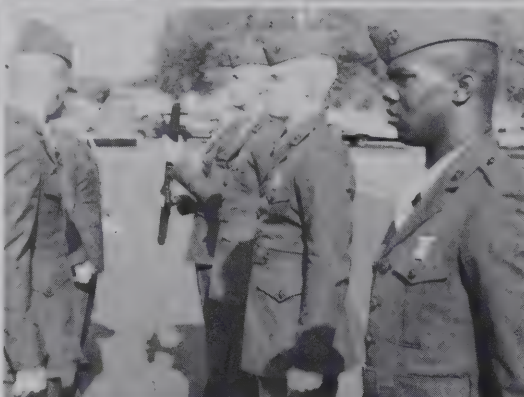








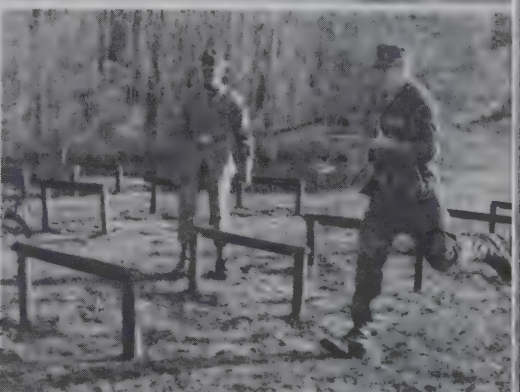


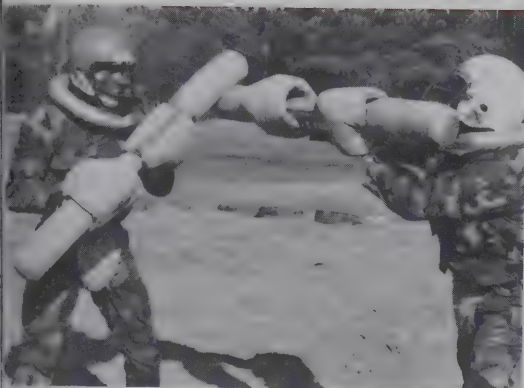


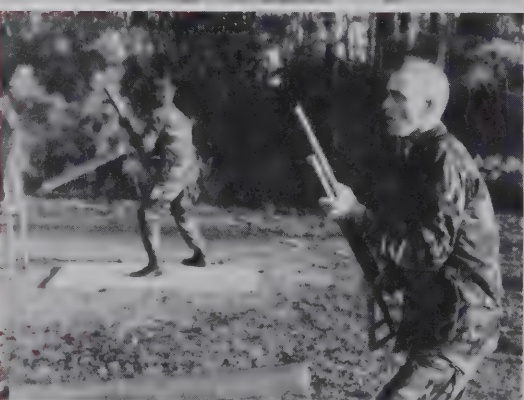
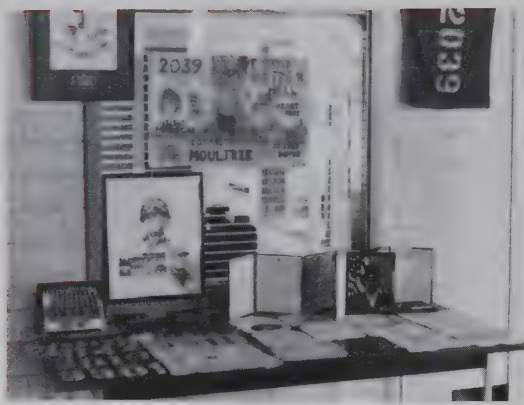


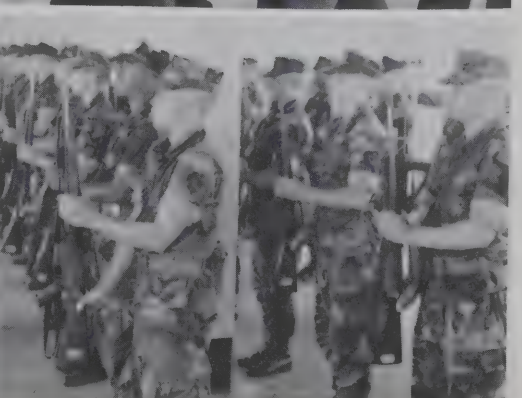
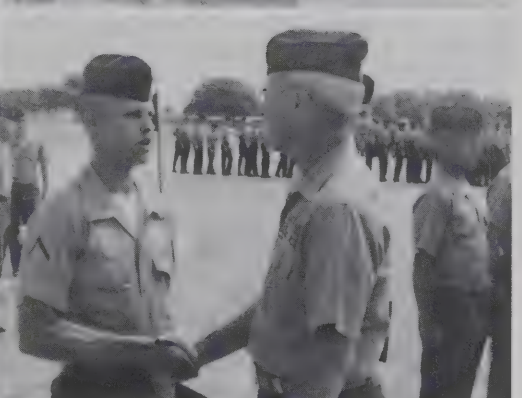


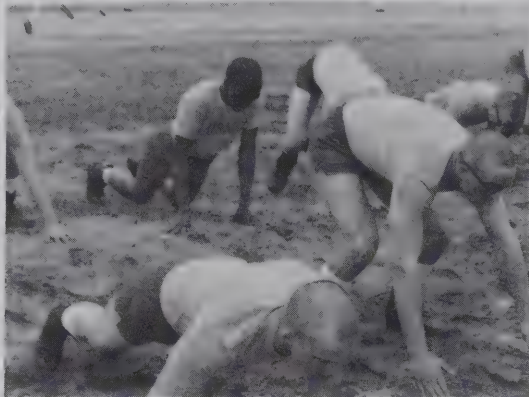












1984





AMERICAN ARMY COMPANY
MILITARY DIVISION
1911